

amazing
THAILAND
Amazing Value

Lampang





Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang

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Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao Suchadaram

Lampang

Lampang is not second to any other provinces as a source of Lanna Thai civilisation. The people of Lampang possess a simple way of life with customs and traditions having been passed down from ancient times. It is a city of its own uniqueness, which comprises local architecture, temples, horse-drawn carriages, beautiful and pristine natural attractions, a former source of logging using elephants to haul logs; the elephant has become a symbol of the city, and famous kaolin pottery. All these things make Lampang be a destination attractive to travellers.

In the past, Lampang had many names: Si Don Chai, Lampha Kampa Nakhon, Khelang Nakhon, and Kukkuttanakhon (Nakhon Kai – city of rooster). The word 'Lampang' means Mai Pang. Legend has it that Mai Pang was a pole that Lua Ai Kon, a Lua hilltribe, used to carry a cylinder of honey, coconuts, and bale fruits as offerings to the Lord Buddha who came to visit the area. Then, the top of the pole was planted in the ground and became a Khachao tree (*Holoptelea integrifolia* Planch.), which now can be seen next to the Wihan Luang (great image hall) at Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang. The Khachao tree is different from other trees because its branches turn down toward the earth. This auspicious tree of Lampang is over 2,500 years old. 'Khelang Nakhon' comes from a Pali word existing in legend since the 18th century. The word 'Nakhon' was changed from 'Lakhon.' The name of Khelang Nakhon also appeared on inscription stones and in chronicles of the following periods. In speaking, the word 'Lakhon' was pronounced 'Lakon' and 'Mueang Lakhon' had the same meaning as Wiang Lakon.

Another legend tells that when the Lord Buddha visited this city, God Indra transformed himself into a white rooster and cooed to wake up the people in time to give offerings to the Lord Buddha. Thus, Lampang got the name 'Kukkutta Nakhon,' which means the city of the white rooster. The white rooster is, therefore, a symbol of the city commonly found on road signs, bridges, buildings, or even the famous rooster-branded bowls.

From archaeological evidence, it was found that a community had lived in the area of the city of Lampang for more than 3,000 years. The discovered things include paintings, ancient human skeletons, and pieces of pottery from the Hariphunchai period and shards of San Kamphaeng ceramics. Geographically, Lampang is a city in a wok-shaped valley, encompassed by a high and steep range of mountains. Some part of it emerges as a granite line on the Phi Pan Nam Range to the west. In the past, a severe move of the Earth's crust

caused a giant plain basin and a complex of mountains. Over a long period of time, the basin turned into a large lake. With soil sediment and deposit of animal and plant fossils, it has become a plain being a source of oil and lignite in Amphoe Mae Mo in the middle part of Lampang city.

Lampang is around 635 km from Bangkok. It has a total area of approximately 12,533 sq km, and is divided into 13 districts: Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Amphoe Ko Kha, Amphoe Hang Chat, Amphoe Soem Ngam, Amphoe Mae Mo, Amphoe Chae Hom, Amphoe Sop Prap, Amphoe Mueang Pan, Amphoe Ngao, Amphoe Thoen, Amphoe Wang Nuea, Amphoe Mae Phrik, and Amphoe Mae Tha.

Boundary

North - Borders Chiang Rai and Phayao.

South - Borders Sukhothai and Tak.

East - Borders Phrae.

West - Borders Chiang Mai and Lamphun.

HOW TO GET THERE

By car: From Bangkok, take Highway 1 to Km 52 and turn left to follow Highway 32. Drive past Sing Buri, Chai Nat, to Nakhon Sawan. Then, turn left to follow Highway 1. Go on past Kamphaeng Phet, Tak, and toward Lampang. The total distance is 599 km, taking around 7 hours. From Phitsanulok, take a new road to Phrae's Amphoe Den Chai and head for Lampang.

By bus: The Transport Company Limited has daily air-conditioned and non air-conditioned bus services to Lampang. For more information, call Tel. 1490 www.transport.co.th There are private operators offering bus services between Bangkok and Lampang: Wiriya Tour, Tel. 0 2936 3720, 0 5421 7373; New Wiriya Tour, Tel. 0 2936 2205, 0 5422 7106; Sombat Tour, Tel. 0 2936 2495-9; 0 5432 5624 www.sombattour.com, Thanchit Tour, Tel. 0 2936 3213-4; Phon Phiriya Tour, Tel. 0 2936 2939, 0 2936 3554, 0 5421 8199

From the Lampang Bus Terminal on Phahonyothin Road, air-conditioned and non air-conditioned bus services are available to Chiang Rai, Phrae, Nan, Phitsanulok, and Nakhon Sawan. Furthermore, there are bus services from Chiang Mai via Lampang to all provinces in the Northeast, such as Khon Kaen, Udon Thani, Ubon Ratchathani, Nakhon Ratchasima, etc. For more information, contact the Lampang Bus Terminal at Tel. 0 5422 7410.

By train: The State Railway of Thailand (SRT) has daily express, rapid, and ordinary train services between Bangkok and Lampang. For more information, call Tel. 1690, 0 2220 4444, the Nakhon Lampang Railway Station at Tel. 0 5421 7024, 0 5431 8648 www.railway.co.th

By plane: The PB Air Company Limited offers daily flights. For reservations, call Tel. 0 2326 8000 PB Air Lampang Office Tel. 0 5422 6238, 0 5435 1102 www.pbair.com, or contact the Lampang Airport at Tel. 0 5422 6258, 0 5422 6483

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Lampang to Other Districts, and Bus Stations in Town:

Amphoe Ko Kha 13 km.

Bus station: On Rop Wiang Road near the Thai Farmers Bank.

Amphoe Hang Chat 18 km.

Bus station: At the clock tower of the five-way intersection.

Amphoe Mae Tha 26 km.

Bus station: At the Si Chum Intersection on Thippawan Road.

Amphoe Soem Ngam 40 km.

Bus station: On Sanambin Road beside the Boonyawat School.

Amphoe Mae Mo 44 km.

Bus station: At the Thai O-sot Pharmacy Intersection on Thippawan Road.

Amphoe Chae Hom 52 km.

Bus station: On Thippawan Road in the lane beside the Siam City Bank.

Amphoe Sop Prap 59 km.

Bus station: Opposite the provincial court on the Pratu Chai side.

Amphoe Mueang Pan 69 km.

Bus station: On Boonyawat Road.

Amphoe Ngao 83 km.

Bus station: Opposite the Lampang Vocational College.

Amphoe Thoen 96 km.

Bus station: Opposite the provincial court on the Pratu Chai side.

Amphoe Wang Nuea 107 km.

Bus station: On Thippawan Road in the lane beside the Siam City Bank.

Amphoe Mae Phrik 125 km.

Bus station: On Boonyawat Road beside the old City Hall.

ATTRACTIONS

Amphoe Mueang Lampang

City Pillar Shrine (ศาลหลักเมือง)

City Pillar Shrine is located in front of the City Hall to the southwest. There are three city pillars made of teakwood. It was surmised that they were built more than 100 years ago; the first pillar in around 1857, the second in 1873, and the third in 1886. In 1897, the construction of the City Hall was completed and the city pillars were moved to the present location. Then, a mondop (spired square building) was built in 1968 to house the three city pillars. The shrine is open daily from 6.30 a.m.-5.00 p.m.

Phra Phuttha Nirarokhantarai Chaiyawat Chaturathit

(พระพุทธรูปรัตนไตรยวิมานจตุรทิศ)

Phra Phuttha Nirarokhantarai Chaiyawat Chaturathit is enshrined in the Thai-style mondop with four porches, located in front of the City Hall. The Buddha image of blackened alloy is in the posture of meditation and commonly called 'Luangpho Dam.' This image is one of four Buddha images built in 1968 by the Territorial Defense Department to be enshrined at the four cardinal directions of the country. Therefore, this is the image of the North and the city image which is worshipped by the people here. Now, the image is mostly covered with gold leaf by the people who come to pay respect.

Nakhon Lampang Railway Station (สถานีรถไฟนครลำปาง)

The station was firstly operated in the reign of King Rama VI on 1 April, 1916, which was the Thai New Year's Day of the time. At that time, the head of the Department of Railways was a German engineer. Initially, the northern rail line ended here. The station was located at the end of Suren Road in the area of the Ban Sop Tui Intersection where the first three roads of the North were connected. Then, rice farming fields in the suburb were rapidly changed to be urban areas to accommodate the increasing growth. In 1921, the rail route was further developed by means of digging the Khun Tan Tunnel through the mountain to reach Chiang Mai. Thus, Lampang became a centre of goods from Bangkok to be distributed to destinations in the North, and vice versa. As a result, the Sop Tui trade district flourished. Beautiful ancient buildings in the area remain as architectural heritage and the symbol of Lampang.

Wat Si Rong Mueang (วัดศรีรองเมือง)

Wat Si Rong Mueang is located in Ban Tha Khrao Noi, Tambon Sop Tui in the municipal area of Mueang Lampang to the west. This Burmese-style temple was built in the reign of King Rama V by a rich merchant



Wat Si Chum

who was successful in the logging business when Lampang was a centre of trade and logging. The important architectural building is the wooden wihan (image hall) with a layered gable roof, nine finials, a carved wooden ceiling, and exquisite tinted-glass decorated round columns.

Wat Si Chum (วัดศรีชุม)

Wat Si Chum is the largest one among thirty-one Burmese-style temples in Thailand. It was built in 1890 by a Burmese merchant named U Yo, who accompanied a British national to work in the logging business in Thailand. After being successful in the business, the merchant wished to make merit and decided to have the temple built in Tambon Suan Dok.

Initially, the outstanding feature was the wihan (image hall) which was a half-brick, half-wood building decorated in the Lanna and Burmese styles of art with a roof of beautifully-carved wooden finials. Unfortunately, the wihan was gutted by fire in the early morning of 16 January, 1992, and only a piece of wooden fretwork in a floral pattern of the entrance arch was left. Now, the temple has been renovated and some of the partly burned woodcarvings have been

put on display at the back of the wihan. The temple was registered as an ancient monument in 1981.

To get there: Wat Si Chum is located on the Si Chum-Mae Wa Road, Tambon Si Chum. Follow Phahonyothin Road to the Boonyawat Witthayalai School and turn left at the intersection toward Si Chum Road for around 100 m. The temple entrance is on the right.

Wat Pa Fang or Wat Satsana Chottikaram (วัดป่าฝาง หรือ วัดศาสนโชติการาม)

Wat Pa Fang or Wat Satsana Chottikaram is located on Sanambin Road, Tambon Hua Wiang. The temple was built in the reign of King Rama V by a Burmese national who came to work in the logging business in Lampang. The golden-yellow giant pagoda is where the Lord Buddha's relics moved from Burma (Myanmar) in 1906 have been enshrined. The large wooden wihan (image hall) has a layered roof of the Burmese-style. The small ubosot (ordination hall) has a Burmese-style wooden roof structure with stucco relief in beautiful 'Khruea Thao' intertwined floral design over the door. Inside the ordination hall is Phra Thapthim Phama, the rarely seen beautiful Buddha image with a ruby-studded robe. The abbot of this temple has usually been a Burmese Buddhist monk from Mandalay.

Wat Chai Mongkhon (วัดไชยมงคล)

Wat Chai Mongkhon is located on Sanambin Road, Tambon Hua Wiang, diagonally opposite Wat Pa Fang. The temple is also called Wat Chong Kha. The outstanding building is the white wihan (image hall) having a Burmese-style wooden roof structure. The gable is decorated with glass in the shape of a deity. The posts are adorned with golden metal wire in an intertwined floral design and beautiful stained glass. The curtains and verandahs are exquisite pieces of fretwork. Inside the image hall is a beautiful bronze Buddha image which was built in Mandalay, Myanmar.

Thai Bank Museum (พิพิธภัณฑ์ธนาคารไทย)

Thai Bank Museum is located at the Siam Commercial Bank Public Company Limited Lampang Branch on Chat Chai Road. The information on banking and financial history has been collected here. In the past, the museum building was the office of the Siam Commercial Bank Company Capital Limited Lampang Branch. It was selected as the 1997 outstanding conservation building by the Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage. Then, the building was renovated to be the Thai Bank Museum. It has served as a memorial and to publicise the history of the bank. On the ground floor is a display of items used in the beginning period, such as bank account book, bank counter, account printing machine, etc.



Ratsadaphisek Bridge or Saphan Khao

The upper floor is the room where M.R. Kukrit Pramoj, as the branch manager, stayed. Visitors are welcome in a group. Advance contact is required at Tel. 0 5422 5062-3

Tha Ma-o Community (ชุมชนท่ามะโอ)

Tha Ma-O Community is located on Rat Phatthana Road to the north of the Khelang Bridge over the Wang River. This is an old community which has existed since the teak trading time of the British and Burmese in Lampang. At that time, many houses were built and one of them was Ban Sao Nak.

Ban Sao Nak (บ้านแสนัก)

Ban Sao Nak is located at 86 on Pa Mai Road. This wooden house comprises up to 116 teak posts – ‘Sao’ in Thai, so it is called Ban Sao Nak (‘Nak’ means “many” in the local dialect). Built in 1895 by Mong Chan-ong, the founder of the Chantharawirod family, this traditional Thai teak house is a mixed art of Burmese and Lanna styles. Its roof and structure are in the Lanna style, whereas the verandahs around the house are a Burmese reflection. The house comprises the core building and satellite small houses with 116 supporting wooden posts. In front of the house is a 133-year-old ‘Saraphi’ tree. In the past, Ban Sao Nak was a reception house for the city’s guests, and also used for ‘Khan Tok’ northern-style receptions and auspicious ceremonies. Visitors are welcome to see the house and collection items every day from 9.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. Admission is 30 Baht, including beverage. For more information, call Tel. 0 5422 7653, 08 6910 7408

Ratsadaphisek Bridge or Saphan Khao (สะพานรัชฎาภิเศก หรือ สะพานขาว)

Ratsadaphisek Bridge or Saphan Khao is located on Ratsada Road. The city ruler named the bridge after the Ratsadaphisek (Silver Jubilee) Celebrations of King Rama V. It is a contemporary bridge of the railway age. It saw World War I and II, and was saved from bomb

attacks of the Allies by being camouflaged with paint and a claim made by Mrs. Lucy Scarling, the then director of the Vijjanari School and advisor for the Allied army, that the bridge was not used for strategic purposes. Since this wooden bridge reinforced with metal bars was dilapidated, it was rebuilt in March 1917. The new reinforced concrete bridge is more durable than others of the same age which cannot be found nowadays. Signs featuring a white rooster and a garuda adorn the head of the bridge.

Talat Ratsada or Talat Hua Khua (ตลาดรัษฎา หรือ ตลาดหัวขัว)

Talat Ratsada or Talat Hua Khua is located at the foot of the Ratsada Bridge. It is the largest morning market of Lampang and active before dawn until nine o'clock in the morning. There is a diversity of things ranging from local food, desserts, fruit, seasonal produce, such as local vegetables, insects, mushroom, etc., to souvenirs; for instance, Sai Ua (northern-style sausage), Khao Taen (crispy rice), Khaep Mu (crispy pork skin), Mu Yo (steamed pork bar), etc. In the evening, there are some vendors of desserts and ready-made food.

Thanon Talat Kao or Thanon Talat Chin or Kat Kong Ta Walking Street (ถนนตลาดเก่า หรือ ถนนตลาดจีน หรือ กาดกองต้าถนนคนเดิน)

Thanon Talat Kao or Thanon Talat Chin or Kat Kong Ta Walking Street is a market by the Wang River Pier. The market was flourishing during the reign of King Rama V. There were communities of British, Burmese, and Chinese people who came to do business. The Chinese dominated the trade and became the largest community here. The district was therefore named 'Thanon Talat Chin,' literally meaning the street of the Chinese market. Shops along the river banks are in the mixed architectural styles of Europe and China, including whole wooden buildings and buildings having brick with wood which have retained their beauty and are in good condition.

Wat Pratu Pong (วัดประตูป้อง)

Wat Pratu Pong is located on Pa Mai Road, Tambon Wiang Nuea. The temple has a wihan (image hall) topped by a chedi (pagoda) which was built in 1866 by Chao Yannarangsi the ruler of the city of Lampang at that time. The ubosot (ordination hall) is the work of craftsmen from Xishuangbanna; it was mixed with Chinese art. Items of historical importance include the ancient city gate (Pratu Pong) and traces of turrets of Lampang under the rule of Phraya Kawila, as a fortress for the great battle against the Burmese in 1787. The Burmese camp was set up around 8 km from the city to the north and sent troops to surround the city.



Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao Suchadaram

Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao Suchadaram (วัดพระแก้วดอนเต้า
สุขาดาราม)

Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao Suchadaram is located on Suchada Road, Tambon Wiang Nuea. This ancient but beautiful temple is over a thousand years old. Phra Phuttha Maha Mani Rattanapatimakon or the Emerald Buddha image had been enshrined here for 32 years since 1436. Legend has it that a senior monk found an emerald in a watermelon (or Mak Tao in northern dialect) and had it carved into a Buddha image, which is now enshrined at Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang.

Ancient monuments can be seen in the temple. The *giant chedi* (pagoda) contains the Lord Buddha's hair relics. The *wihan* (image hall) where the reclining Buddha image is enshrined is as old as the temple. The *Wihan Luang* (grand image hall) is where the Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara is enshrined. The *Wihan Phrachao Thongthip* built by Phranang Chammathewi is over a thousand years old, and is where Phrachao Thongthip, the Chiang Saen-style Buddha image is enshrined. The *mondop* (spired square building) is in the Burmese-style of art. The *Wihan Lai Kham Suchadaram* is the building built by craftsmen of Chiang Saen, having mural paintings with beautiful golden motifs, and is where the Chiang Saen-style Buddha image is enshrined. In addition, there is the *Lanna Museum* where Lanna-style art objects, such as Sattaphan (the holder for seven candles), porcelain, Buddha images, etc., are collected.

To get there: After crossing the Ratsadaphisek Bridge, turn right to follow Phra Kaeo Road for around 1 km. The outstanding top of the pagoda is easily seen on the hill.

Dharma Practice Place and Mondop Luangpho Kasem Khemmako of the Cemetery of Three Characteristics

(สถานปฏิบัติธรรม-มณฑป หลวงพ่อเกษม เขมโก สำนักสุสานไตรลักษณ์)

This religious place is located around 1 km. from the city of Lampang, on the Lampang-Chae Hom Road and around 500 m before Wat Chedi Sao Lang. The large statue of Luangpho Kasem can be seen from the road. On the ground lies the *mondop* (square building) in an applied traditional Thai style with a life-size wax image of Luangpho Kasem Khemmako seated in meditation. Luangpho Kasem was a revered monk with many worshippers. The image is set up for the people to pay respect. In front of the *mondop* is a place where amulets are on offer. Luangpho Kasem's monk cell is beside the *mondop*.

Wat Chedi Sao Lang (วัดเจติยชาวล้าง)

Wat Chedi Sao Lang is located in Tambon Ton Thong Chai, 1.5 km. from town, on the Lampang-Chae Hom Road. 'Sao' means twenty and 'Lang' refers to a numerative noun for chedi (pagoda). Therefore, the name tells that it is a temple with 20 pagodas. It is surmised that the temple was built more than a thousand years ago, as evidenced by votive tablets of the Hariphunchai period excavated from the pagoda.

The outstanding feature of the temple is Phrathat Chedi Sao which is a mixed art of Lanna and Burmese styles. It is a belief that anyone who can complete a count of 20 pagodas one time is a person of

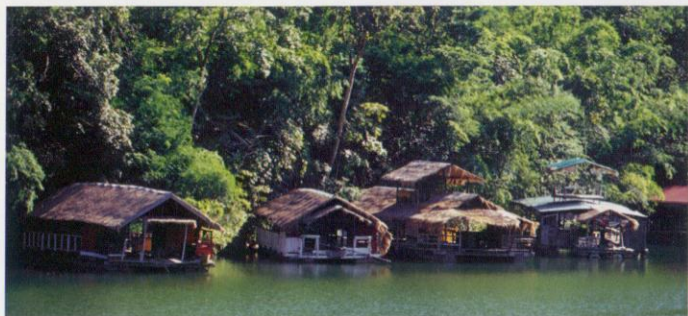


Wat Chedi Sao Lang

merit. Beside the pagodas lies a small wihan (image hall) where “Phra Phuttharup Than Chai”, the Chiang Saen-style bronze Buddha image in meditation is enshrined. The ubosot (ordination hall) is large and has the principal Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara with graceful features. The three ancient door panels have beautiful motifs of fine gilded and lacquered craft. The door and window posts are a modern art adorned with stained glass. The Sala Kan Parian (preaching pavilion), a one-story wooden structure behind the ordination hall, serves as the Khelang Nakhon Museum where artefacts given by villagers are on display. In 1983, a Buddha image of pure gold weighing 100 Baht and two Salueng was excavated by a villager and given to the temple. The Buddha image named ‘Phra Saen Sae Thongkham’ is in the Lanna-style of art and in the posture of subduing Mara, and dating from around the 16th century. Having a lap width of 9.5 inches and a height of 15 inches, this gold Buddha image is the first of its kind registered as a national ancient object.

Wat Mon Phaya Chae (วัดม่อนพญานาข)

Wat Mon Phaya Chae is located in Tambon Phichai, on the Lampang-Ngao Road, 5 km from town. Follow Highway 1 and turn right at Km 605 for another 1 km. A chedi (pagoda) is located on the top of the hill where a city view of Lampang can be clearly seen. The temple has developed its area to be a place for relaxation, and collaborated with the Lampang Regional Forest Office to establish the *Mon Phaya Chae Forest Park*, located one kilometre from the temple. In the forest park, there are the headquarters, viewpoints, and a nature study trail around the Huai Cho Reservoir available only in the rainy season. Visitors can find a diversity of ferns along the one-kilometre trail. An overnight stay can be made for a group visit and advance contact is required at Tel. 08 9998 2182



Kio Lom Dam

Wat Phrathat Sadet (วัดพระธาตุเสด็จ)

Wat Phrathat Sadet is located in Ban Sadet, around 19 km from town on the Lampang-Ngao Road. Take a left turn between Km 617 and 618 for around 1.5 km. The temple is an ancient monument of Lampang. Legend has it that the temple was built in the reign of Queen Chammathewi. The ubosot (ordination hall), a historical ancient monuments is renovated to maintain ancient arts which can be seen nowadays. The Fine Arts Department has registered these buildings as national ancient monuments.

There are some important Buddhist places. Phrathat Sadet is a Lanna-style chedi (pagoda) similar to Phrathat Lampang Luang but on a small scale, where the Lord Buddha's relics are housed. The large wihan called Wihan Klang is an image hall where the large reclining bronze Buddha image with beautiful features named 'Luangpho Ham Yat' is housed. Wihan Luang or Wihan Chammathewi is an image hall where the Chiang Saen-style bronze Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara is housed. Wihan Phra Phut is an image hall where "Phrachao Dam Ong Uan," a bronze Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara is housed.

Kio Lom Dam (เขื่อนกิ่วลม)

Kio Lom Dam is in the area of the Tham Pha Thai National Park, but under the supervision of the Royal Irrigation Department. The reservoir over the dam is suitable for cruising or rafting to see scenic views. Rafting takes at least half a day. Interesting places include Laem (cape) Chao Khuean, Pha (cliff) Kiang, Pha Ngam, Thale Sap (lake) Sop Phu, Ban Sa fishing village, etc. Contact for a rafting service can be made at the dam.

An overnight stay can be made in two ways:-

1. Take a raft to stay at the Kio Lom Resort which offers bungalows on an island in the lake. Tel. 0 5422 3772, 0 5433 4393 (after 6.00 p.m.).

2. Take a Wang Kaeo motorised raft and stay overnight on it, or on the island of the Ko Wang Kaeo Resort. Tel. 0 5422 3733, 0 5432 5645, 08 9854 1293.

To get there: By car, take the Lampang-Ngao Road and turn left between Km. 623 and 624 for another 14 km. The distance is 38 km from town.

By bus, get on the bus at the Pratu Chai Bus Station. The bus arrives at the dam. A charter bus service is available from Amphoe Mueang Lampang.

Nong Krathing Public Park (สวนสาธารณะหนองกระเทียม)

Nong Krathing Public Park is located in Tambon Bo Haeo. From town, drive across the Wang River on the Lampang-Hang Chat Road for around 3 km. This is a place for relaxation. Beverage and food shops are available.

Wang Huea Reservoir (อ่างเก็บน้ำวังเหือ)

Wang Huea Reservoir is 18 km from the city of Lampang. Follow the Lampang-Den Chai Road and turn right toward the road to town for another 300 m. The reservoir is located on the roadside and suitable for relaxation. One side of the reservoir is parallel to a range of mountains, which provides beautiful scenery, especially at sunset.

Lampang Herb Conservation Group (ลำปางรักษาสุนไพรร)

Lampang Herb Conservation Group is located at 177 Mu 12, Ban Khelang Thong, Khan Mueang Road, Tambon Bo Haeo. More than 150 products of toxin-free herbs produced and packed by the group are available for sale. Services include an herbal steam sauna, an herbal soak, a skin scrub with herbs, and traditional Thai massage. It is open daily from 8.00 a.m.-7.00 p.m. Call Tel. 0 5431 3128, 0 5435 0787 www.herblpg.com E-mail: herblpg@herblpg.com.

To get there: Take Highway 1030 (Lampang-Hang Chat route) and, at around Km 4, turn into the lane of the Khelang Nakhon School for around 200 m.



Ban Suan Ceramics

Ban Suan Ceramics (บ้านสวนเซรามิก)

Ban Suan Ceramics is a house in a shady atmosphere, featuring an exhibition hall. Outside and inside walls are decorated with celadon products. To see the production process, prior contact is required to Khun Methi Kosum at Tel. 0 5433 6957, 08 1883 6356

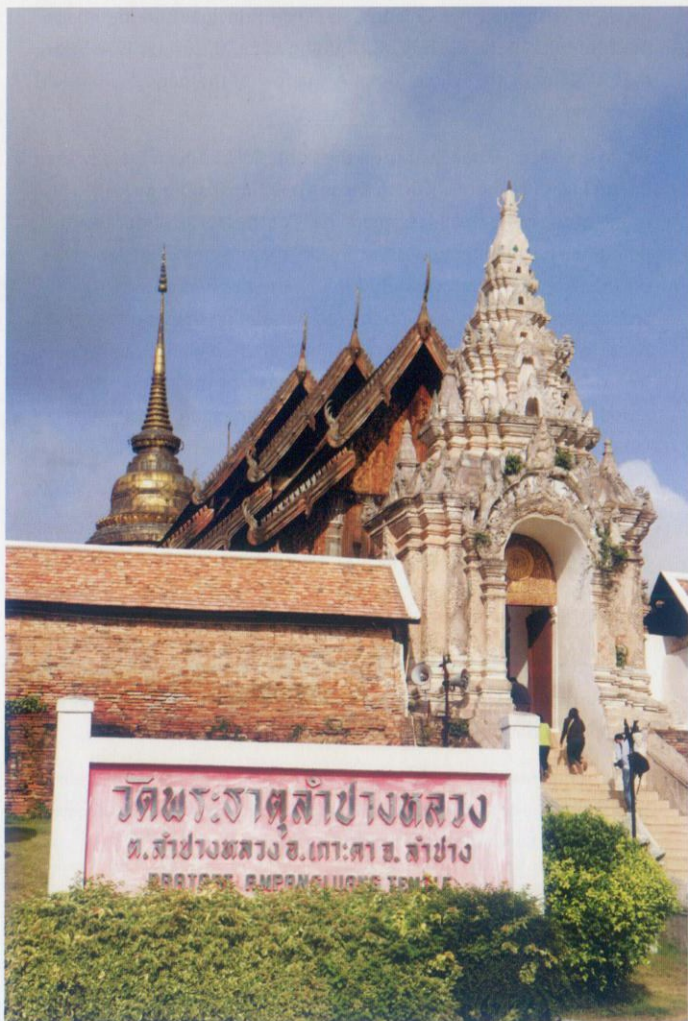
To get there: From the city of Lampang, follow the Lampang-Bangkok Road. Before the Highway Police Station, take a road parallel to the irrigation canal and turn left at the first junction. Go straight to the Khelang Bridge and Wat Ban Mo Som, and turn left. See a green sign on the right and go on for another 100 m.

Amphoe Ko Kha

Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang (วัดพระธาตุลำปางหลวง)

Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang has been a city temple of Lampang since ancient times. Legend has it that the temple was built in the reign of Queen Chammathewi, around the 15th century. It is one of the most complete wooden temples of Thailand, and boasts many beautiful structures of ancient times.

Phrathat Lampang Luang is a pagoda associated with people born in the astrological year of the ox since the construction started and was completed in the year of the ox. It has a lotus base with torus moulding with a Lanna-style circular body covered with Thong Changko (alloy plate). The umbrella top is made of gold embossed with different types of the Thai asterisk pattern. The features of this pagoda had influence on Phrathat Hariphunchai and Phra Borommathat Chom Thong. Enshrined in the pagoda are the Lord Buddha's hair and bone relics from the right forehead and the front and back neck. A bullet hole can be seen on the brass fence around the pagoda. This was made by Nan Thip Chang who shot Thao Mahayot.



Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang

Wihan Luang is a large image hall built in 1476 by Chao Muen Kham Pek. Inside is a golden stupa where the Buddha image of Phrachao Lanthong is enshrined. At the back is the Buddha image of Phrachao Than Chai. Beautiful ancient paintings on the wooden frieze panel depict the stories of the Ten Incarnations of the Lord Buddha and the Lord Buddha's teachings.

Wihan Phra Phut: There is no evidence as to who built this image hall and when. Assumably, it is not less than 700 years old. Formerly, it was a wall-less hall. The floral gable is decorated with stained glass.

Inside is enshrined the Chiang Saen-style principal Buddha image made of brick in the posture of subduing Mara. The image is so large that it occupies the whole room. A shadow of the pagoda appears inside the hall.

When one faces Wihan Luang, on the right is Wihan Nam Taem or the image hall of paintings ('Taem' means paintings), built in 1501. This is one of the oldest wall-less image halls of the North. It represents a beautiful Thai architectural style. Inside, there is no ceiling. The wall on the side of the principal Buddha image has a gilded design on red lacquer. Lanna-style paintings can be seen on the wooden frieze panel, which are said to be the oldest one left in Thailand, dating back to around the 16th century. At present, most of the paintings have faded away. There is also a bronze Buddha image in the posture of subduing Mara, having a lap width of 1.25 m. and a height of 1.25 m.

Sum Phrabat is a structure with the base similar to that of a chedi (pagoda), built in 1449 to cover the Lord Buddha's footprint. Inside, a reverse shadow of the pagoda and the image hall, as a result of the refraction of light, can be seen. Women are prohibited from entering the structure.

Kuti Phra Kaeo is a shelter where Phra Kaeo Morakot or the emerald Buddha image is enshrined. It is unknown as to who built it and when, but it dates back to no less than 400 years.

Wihan Phrachao Sila is an image hall of Phrachao Sila, the oldest Buddha image of the Kingdom of Lawo. In 732, Queen Chammathewi's father gave the image to be housed here.

Museum: There are rarely-seen objects of art gathered from different places, such as Sangkhet (large preaching pulpit for Buddhist monks), preaching pulpit, carrying pole, Tripitaka scripture cabinet, etc.

In addition, Phra Kaeo Don Tao or the Lanna-style meditation jade Buddha image, which is a provincial statue of Lampang, is enshrined at the temple. A fair to pay respect to Phra Kaeo Don Tao is held on the full moon day in the twelfth lunar month of every year. The temple is open for visitors during 7.30 a.m.-5.00 p.m.

To get there: Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang is located in Tambon Lampang Luang, around 18 km from town. Take the Lampang-Thoen Road and turn at Km 586 toward the Ko Kha District Office. Then, turn right for 2 km and take an entrance turn for 1 km. A blue bus service to the temple is available in town on Rop Wiang Road.

Wat Sela Rattana Papphataram or Wat Lai Hin Kaeo Chang Yuen (วัดเสลารัตนปัพพตาราม หรือ วัดไหล์หินแก้วช้างยืน)

Wat Sela Rattana Papphataram or Wat Lai Hin Kaeo Chang Yuen is in

Tambon Lai Hin, has a Phra Wihan or an old image hall in the Lanna Thai-style of art built by artisans from the city of Chiang Tung (Keng Tung). The ancient hall is adorned with beautiful patterns. The gable and door arch are made of brick and decorated with stucco relief of the authentic Lanna-style animal figures. Inside the hall, there is the principal Buddha image and a life-size sculptured image of Phra Maha Kesarapanyo Phikkhu made by the monk himself. The chedi here is in the Lanna style of art, where the Lord Buddha's relics are enshrined.

The eaves brackets at the Rong Tham (preaching hall for Buddhist holy days) is in the Lanna-style of art, featuring a large fretwork wooden panel in a triangular shape perforated into different figures, such as Naga (mythical serpent), Hanuman (epic monkey), Lai Khrueathao or intertwined floral design, etc.

Museum of Lanna Artefacts is where the tower of Phra Kaeo (Buddha image), niches of votive tablets, and historic weapons are kept. Furthermore, an ancient palm leaf scripture of the Lanna Thai Kingdom dating back over 500 years and inscribed with Tai Nuea letters in Pali can be seen at the Rong Tham.

To get there: From the Ko Kha District Office, follow the same route to Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang for 1 km and take a left turn for another 6 km.

Wat Phrathat Chom Ping (วัดพระธาตุจอมปิง)

Wat Phrathat Chom Ping is located at Mu 5, Ban Chom Ping, Tambon Na Kaeo. Legend has it that the temple was built in the reign of King Tilokkarat of the Lanna Thai Kingdom. It has a wonderful reflection of the Phrathat (pagoda holding the Lord Buddha's relics) getting through a small hole in the window to appear on the floor in the ubosot (ordination hall) whenever there is light both by day and night. Ancient objects excavated in the area are on display.

To get there: Take the same route to Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang and turn left at the District Office for another 17 km.

Bo Nam Rae Bo Nam Ron (บ่อน้ำแร่บ่อน้ำร้อน)

Bo Nam Rae Bo Nam Ron is located at Mu 1, Ban Pong Ron, Tambon Mai Phatthana, 12 km. from the town of Ko Kha on the Ko Kha-Hang Chat Road. This hot mineral well covers an area of around 1 rai of land. Water of high temperature here can boil eggs. The place is under the supervision of the Sub-district Administration Organisation which oversees environment management and landscaping. Separate hygienic rooms for mineral bathing and hot water soaking are available for visitors. It is open from 8.00 a.m.-8.00 p.m.



Thai Elephant Conservation Centre

Amphoe Hang Chat

Wat Pong Yang Khok (วัดปงยางคก)

Wat Pong Yang Khok has the wihan (hall) of Queen Chammathewi. It is an ancient wooden hall where the Mondop Prasat (castle-style square building) related to the legend from the Queen Chammathewi's period in 710 is housed.

To get there: Take the Hang Chat-Ko Kha Road for around 5 km. and take a left turn for around 100 m.

Thai Elephant Conservation Centre

(ศูนย์อนุรักษ์ช้างไทย)

They are under the supervision of the Forest Industry Organisation (FIO). Initially, it was the only elephant training centre ever found in the world. The centre started its operations in 1969 to raise and train young elephants to follow instructions and learn logging skills while their mothers went to work in the forest. As a result of the government policy on logging closure, the elephants have been unemployed. Therefore, the centre has been turned into a care centre for old or ill elephants. The world's only elephant hospital is also located here.

FIO founded the Thai Elephant Conservation Centre in January, 1992. Some ecotourism activities are designed for visitors. Two elephant shows are available on weekdays at 10.00 and 11.00 a.m. with one more show at weekends and on public holidays at 1.30 p.m. There is an elephant bath before the shows, at 9.45 a.m. on weekdays and at 1.15 p.m. at weekends and on public holidays. Elephant riding is held around the plantation area. A taxi elephant service to see nature around the centre is available every day on different routes from 8.00 a.m.-3.30 p.m. For further details, call Tel. 0 5424 7871, 0 5424 7979, 0 5422 8108.

The Thai Elephant Conservation Centre won a Thailand Tourism Award for Best Tourist Attraction, Natural in 1998. At present, it has implemented a project on a mahout training school for mahouts and interested people to take care of elephants properly. A number of foreigners have applied for the training course. Furthermore, a homestay activity provides an opportunity for visitors to stay close to nature and learn about the lifestyle binding elephants and mahouts. A three-day two-night homestay programme is 8,000 Baht per person. A two-day one-night package is 5,500 Baht, including food (cooking is permitted). Homestay accommodation: There are 3 houses. Donations for Thai elephants can be made to the National Elephant Institute, at Tel. 0 5422 8108 www.thailandelevator.org

Besides tourism, energy is an interesting issue here. The energy used within the centre is alternative energy under a royal commemorative project; such as, bio-gas from elephant dung used for cooking, and electricity from solar cells.

Thung Kwian Plantation (สวนป่าทุ่งเกวียน)

Thung Kwian Plantation is a place for relaxation for the people of Lampang. There is a pine forest (Son Sam Bai-Pinus kesiya), varieties of flowering and foliage plants with beautiful bright colours, cacti, palms and herbs. The best time for an overnight stay is in November when Mexican sunflowers are in full bloom. Since Lampang sits on a basin, the weather here is warmer than Mae Hong Son's. Thus, the Mexican sunflowers bloom around 15 days earlier than those at Doi Mae Ukho in Mae Hong Son. Thung Kwian mountain biking is organised around October. For more information, call Tel. 08 1885 3697.

In the area of the Thung Kwian Plantation, the **Open Zoo** (สวนสัตว์เปิด) offers an opportunity for visitors to see animals such as barking deer, deer, hog deer, peafowl, etc. The Thung Kwian Plantation has rare species of plants for sale to visitors.

To get there: The Thai Elephant Conservation Centre is 24 km. from the city of Lampang. It is located on Highway 11 (Lampang-Lamphun route) between Km 28 and 29. By bus, from the Lampang Bus Terminal, take a bus heading for Chiang Mai to get off at the centre.

Doi Khun Tan National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยขุนตาล)

Doi Khun Tan National Park Doi Khun Tan is a boundary range of mountains between Lamphun's Amphoe Mae Tha and Lampang's Amphoe Hang Chat, and located halfway along the railway between Lampang and Lamphun. It was declared a national park on 5 March, 1975, covering a total area of 159,556 rai. Doi Khun Tan consists of evergreen and pine forests, having 4 mountaintops. To get to the highest point, one must walk around 7 km from the foot of the hill.

Forest conditions of Doi Khun Tan can be divided into three areas above sea level:-

1. At a low height (325-850 m): Initially, the area was a teak forest. At present, it is a degraded area with bamboo and a deciduous forest.
2. At a medium height (850-1,000 m): It is an area connecting the deciduous forest of the low height with a pine evergreen forest. This is, therefore, a combination of an evergreen forest and a deciduous forest, where Son Song Bai (*Pinus merkusii*) and Son Sam Bai (*Pinus kesiya*) are found.
3. At a mountaintop height (1,000-1,373 m): Most of the forests are hardwood trees. Son Sam Bai is also found.

Places of Interest in the Park:

Khun Tan Tunnel In 1907, during the reign of King Rama V, a German engineer came to conduct a survey for tunnelling through the granite mountain. The construction was completed in 1918. This was a landmark opening of the transportation route to the North. However, the tunnelling through the mountain was a risky task that claimed many lives in accidents. Most of the workers were the locals and people coming from Isan (the Northeast).

The tunnel was dug through the mountain in the middle of the national park and between Lampang and Lamphun. It is the longest train tunnel of Thailand, totalling 1,352 m. in length. A train normally takes more than 5 minutes to pass the tunnel. The royal pavilion of King Rama V during his visit to Doi Khun Tan is about 1,000 m from the tunnel toward the park's headquarters.

Yo.1: The point is about 1,100 m from the park's headquarters. In the past, "Yo" was an initial for "Chut Yutthasat," literally meaning a "strategic point." The word "Yo" has been used until today. The State Railway of Thailand (SRT) built the Yo.1 House in 1917. The house was

used by Krommaphra Kamphaengphet Akkharayothin during his stay as a master of the construction of the Khun Tan Tunnel. Presently, the SRT offer 3 houses. Reservations can be made in person at the Hua Lamphong Railway Station's Tourism Section during official hours Tel. 0 2225 6964

Yo. 2: The point is around 800 m from Yo. 1. The area used to be a strategic point for the Thai military. After WW II, M.R. Kukrit Pramoj, a former Prime Minister, bought the area, built a house and grew fruit trees. Upon arriving at the place, visitors will see temperate fruit trees such as pear, persimmon, etc., and a field of pine trees. In Yo. 2 area, 6 reception houses are available. Reservations can be made at Tel. 0 2562 0760, 0 5351 8901, 0 5351 8762, 08 1032 6341 www.dnp.go.th.

Yo. 3: The point is around 3,600 m. further from Yo. 2. After the railway's completion, missionaries of the American Christ Church built houses here and came to stay in April every year. At present, the houses are under the supervision of Payap University. There are altogether 8 large wooden houses. Kitchen tools are available. Visitors can cook or bring their own meals (no food shop). Contact Payap University for house reservations at Tel. 0 5324 1255 ext. 231-2, 0 5385 1475, during official hours. Namtok Tat Moei is in the area of Yo. 3 and within walking distance of the houses.

Yo. 4: The point is about 1,500 m. up from Yo. 3 and the highest hilltop. Though being not far away, it is a very sheer part. This is an ideal place for panoramic views through binoculars, so it is called 'Mon Song Klong' or the place for exercising binoculars. Mostly, visitors usually go up for the impressive sunrise in the early morning.

To get there:

By train: This is the most convenient mode of transport. Take the northbound train to get off at the Khun Tan Railway Station, and walk further to the Doi Khun Tan National Park for 1.3 km.

By car: Follow Highway 11 and take a turn between Km 46 and 47 to follow an asphalt road toward the Khun Tan National Park for about 10 km. then, 8 km. on an unpaved road. Since some parts of the road are very steep, a vehicle in good condition is suggested, not a bus.

Amphoe Chae Hom

Wat Akkho Chai Khiri (วัดอักโขชัยคีรี)

Wat Akkho Chai Khiri is located on a hill by Highway 1035 (Lampang-Chae Hom route) between Km 50 and 51 on the left. There are 2 access ways: by climbing the front stairs or by car from the back. The Lanna-style ubosot (ordination hall) and chedi (pagoda) stand close together. This temple has a reflection of its chedi like that of Wat Phrathat Chom Ping. The shadow of the chedi appears throughout a sunny day. Inside the ordination hall is a giant standing Buddha image called "Phra Sakayamuni Khiri Akkho," having a height of 5 Wa 2 Sok (Thai measurement equivalent to around 10.99 m). This ancient image is most revered by the people of Chae Hom. The ordination hall is open from 7.00 a.m.-5.00 p.m. For those who are interested in local art, the temple has a bamboo candleholder of the 25th Buddhist Century, placed before the principal Buddha image, and a Lanna-style bamboo preaching pulpit can be seen at the back of the ordination hall.

Amphoe Mueang Pan

Chae Son National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติแจ้ซ้อน)

Chae Son National Park covers an area of 592 sq. km in Amphoe Chae Hom, Amphoe Mueang Pan and Amphoe Mueang Lampang. Its verdant forest is a source of rivers and streams. It was declared a national park on 28 July, 1988. The park represents a line separating Lampang and Chiang Mai. The best time for a visit is from November-February when the weather is pleasantly cool.

Places of Interest in the Park:

Chae Son Hot Wells (บ่อน้ำร้อนแจ้ซ้อน)

Chae Son Hot Wells are a source of geologically-created hot springs. There are nine hot wells with a light smell of sulphur on the park's area of around 3 rai. Large and small boulders are scattered across the area covered with lingering steams coming out of the wells. An average temperature of the hot springs is 73°C. Eggs of hens and partridges are often boiled in the wells. After 17 minutes in the wells, hen yolk is hardened with a tasty nutty flavour while the white becomes liquid like a turtle's.

Namtok Chae Son (น้ำตกแจ้ซ้อน)

Namtok Chae Son originates from Lamnam Mae Mon (the Mae Mon River). This six-tiered waterfall has water flowing all year round, with pools of water along its course. It is one km from the park's headquarters. There is a path providing easy access to the waterfall. Visitors can also walk to the waterfall from the hot spring wells.



Chae Son Hot Wells

Namtok Mae Mon (น้ำตกแม่มณ)

Namtok Mae Mon is a rushing waterfall tumbling from a high jutting cliff to a gorge below, with beautifully tiered cascades. It is not recommended for swimming. The waterfall is 5 km. from the park's headquarters.

Namtok Mae Khun (น้ำตกแม่ขุน)

Namtok Mae Khun is not far from Namtok Mae Mon. It is a long waterfall approximately 100 m. high. It flows to merge with Namtok Mae Mon. Visitors have to walk there for 5 km from the park's headquarters. It is suggested to contact the park's headquarters for a guide.

Tham Pha Ngam (ถ้ำผางาม)

Tham Pha Ngam is 8 km. from the Wang Nuea District Office, in the area of the Ranger Station Chae Son 3 (Pha Ngam), which is 60 km from the park's headquarters. There are caves for visitors to explore, such as Tham Pha Ngam, Tham Nam, Tham Mo, etc.

Blooming Flowers of Orchid Trees (ชมดอกเสี้ยวบาน)

During January to February of every year, a forest is fully dotted with Dok Siao (Bauhinia) or white flowers of orchid trees. Visitors can view the blossoms via a drive along the Chae Son-Ban Pa Miang route totalling 18 km.

Warm Water Pool (แอ่งน้ำอุ่น)

Warm Water Pool is next to the hot spring wells. The pool is where hot water from the hot spring wells flows to mix with cool water from Namtok Chae Son, which results in warm water at a temperature suitable for a soak.

Mineral Bathrooms (ห้องอาบน้ำแร่)

There are rooms for a soak for 3-4 people, a common room for having a bath, as well as an open-air well for a soak. Mineral water used is piped from the hot spring wells, at temperatures between 39°C and 42°C, which is suitable for a soak. Mineral bathing provides some benefits: to treat muscular stiffness, enhance blood circulation, cure some skin diseases, such as ringworm, liver spots, rash, etc., and alleviate bone-related symptoms. However, the mineral here is not safe to drink since it contains some elements higher than the safety standards.

The park has provided 2 nature study trails:-

Namtok Chae Son Nature Study Trail (เส้นทางศึกษาธรรมชาติน้ำตกแจ้ซ้อน)

Namtok Chae Son Nature Study Trail covers a distance of around 3 km. taking about 1½ hours. The route goes through the forest in different conditions with interesting species of plants and 24 points of nature interpretation signs. Visitors may spot rare animals such as plumbeous redstart and Lam Huai Mae Mon's 'Pung' fish. The route is suitable for youth who are interested in the study of various species of plants; such as, Kong (bamboo grass), Kwao Khrua, Yang Pai (*Dipterocarpus costatus*), etc., and ecosystems; such as, the life cycle of the bamboo caterpillar, the geographical condition around the hot spring wells - what causes a hot spring well, why the yolk is cooked but the white is still liquid, what is a 'mineral cicada' (mostly found during March to May) - and the warm water bathing pool with hot water from the hot spring wells and cool water from Namtok Chae Son. The park uses electricity generated by its own hydro-electric plant which can produce 60 kilowatts of electricity. Interested persons can drive further for around 5 km to visit the plant. A four-wheel drive vehicle is suggested since the road is rather soggy and steep.

The Namtok Mae Piak Nature Study Trail (เส้นทางศึกษาธรรมชาติน้ำตกแม่เปี้ยก)

The Namtok Mae Piak Nature Study Trail has a distance of approximately 3.7 km. It goes around Huai Mae Piak (the Mae Piak Creek), taking about 2.30 hours to pass along 19 points of nature interpretation signs. Throughout the route, visitors will learn about ecosystems and forest resource usage. For example, wood oil can be used for many purposes ranging from an engine to a wound; Khao Lam bamboo has a thin stem that can be easily grilled; Miang (tea plant) of which young leaves, after being steamed and fermented, are made as Miang snacks to welcome visitors at houses in the North of Thailand, or young tips to be baked and soaked in hot water as a drink that contains caffeine like coffee; leaves of Yaeng

(*Schumannianthus dichotomus*) can be used instead of banana leaves for wrapping food, or their stems can be sun-dried and woven into a mat; the construction of a weir used for the production of hydro-electricity consumed within the park. Along the way, visitors may see common wild pigs and Siamese big-headed turtles. The turtles are an endangered species. They have long tails, but cannot hide their heads and legs in their shells like other turtles do. They can climb and feed on crabs and fish. There are two waterfalls on this route: *Namtok Wang Hai and Nam Tok Mae Piak*. Namtok Mae Piak is 3 km from the park's headquarters. It is a three-tiered waterfall of around 100 m high, and its third tier is the most beautiful section. The pool of water below partly covered with wild banana trees is a beautiful scene.

Accommodation: The facility is designed in harmony with nature, the environment is decorated as beautifully as a private resort. It is suitable for a family tour and ready for a year-round visit. The cool season will see the largest number of visitors. The park offers 11 houses for 6-20 people each. A campsite can provide on your own. The park also operates a welfare restaurant. For more information, contact the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Flora at Tel. 0 2562 0760-2, the Chae Son National Park at Tel. 0 5438 0000, 08 9851 3355, www.dnp.go.th

To get there: The park is about 75 km from Lampang town. The road is asphalted all the way to the park. There are two modes of transport:-

By car: from the provincial stadium, follow the Lampang-Hang Chat Road (old route) and turn right at the Ban Nam Thong T-junction to go along Highway 1147 (Lampang-Huai Peng-Mueang Pan route) for around 55 km. Then, turn right to Highway 1287 (Mueang Pan-Chae Hom route) for around 2 km and turn left to Highway 1252 (Khuang Kom-Pang Faen) for another 11 km. Finally, turn left to the park and go on along the Ro Pho Cho Road for another 3 km before reaching the park's headquarters.

From Lampang town, take Highway 1035 (Lampang-Chae Hom route) and turn left at around Km 58 to go along Highway 1287 which heads for Amphoe Mueang Pan. Then, turn right at the T-junction to take Highway 1252 (Khuang Kom-Pang Faen route) for around 11 km and turn left to the park. Follow the Ro Pho Cho Road for another 3 km before arriving at the park's headquarters.

From Chiang Mai, take Highway 1006 via Amphoe San Kamphaeng and switch to the San Thuai Kaeo-Ban Mae Kampong Road past Ban Pa Miang before reaching the park's headquarters.

By bus: The bus service on the Lampang-Chae Son Line is available on Talat Kao Road, during from 8.00 a.m.-6.00 p.m. A charter bus service is available.

Amphoe Wang Nuea

Namtok Wang Kaeo (น้ำตกวังแก้ว)

Namtok Wang Kaeo is an attraction in the Doi Luang National Park which was declared a national park on 16 April, 1990. The park covers some areas in Phayao, Chiang Rai and Lampang provinces, totalling around 1,170 sq. km of land. Geographically, it features a high mountain stretching from the north to the south, and Doi Luang is the highest hilltop. The park is comprised of a mixed deciduous forest, a moist evergreen forest, and a deciduous dipterocarp forest, with a variety of wild animals and birds. The park's headquarters is located in the area of Namtok Wang Kaeo.

Namtok Wang Kaeo is the most beautiful waterfall in Lampang. There are 102 tiers in all, but only 7-8 of them are large. At the top tier, villages of the Yao hilltribe can be found at Ban Pa Kha Luang and Ban San of which the access ways are rather steep. Also available at Namtok Wang Kaeo is a nature study trail stretching for around 1.4 km. Visitors are required to have a guide. Located in the adjacent area is Namtok Wang Thong, the one similar to Namtok Wang Kaeo. Visitors can put up a tent, but have to bring their own meals.

Accommodation: Please contact the Doi Luang National Park in Tambon Mae Yen, Amphoe Phan, Chiang Rai, at Tel. 0 5360 9042, or the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Flora at Tel. 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th

To get there: From Amphoe Mueang Lampang, take the Lampang-Chae Hom-Wang Nuea Road for around 110 km and turn right at Amphoe Wang Nuea to follow Highway 120 (Wang Nuea-Phayao Road). Then, turn left to Highway No. 1303 for around 25 km before reaching the waterfall. The road is asphalted throughout the way to the waterfall. Namtok Wang Thong is around 9 km from the main entrance road to Namtok Wang Kaeo. By bus, visitors can take the blue Song Thaeo or mini-bus on the Lampang-Wang Nuea Line to get off at the District Office and hire a car to the waterfall.

Amphoe Ngao

Chaopho Pratu Pha Shrine (ศาลเจ้าพ่อประตูปา)

Chaopho Pratu Pha Shrine is around 50 km from Lampang town on the Lampang-Ngao Road between Km 649 and 650 on the right. It is a small brick building where the statue of Chaopho Pratu Pha or the Pratu Pha Spirit is housed with many offerings of worship. There is a number of small spirit houses scattered in the nearby area. The shrine is considered a holy place. Travellers on the route usually pay homage to the spirit statue; some set off firecrackers as an offering.

Chaopho Pratu Pha was formerly named Phaya Khomue Lek who was an invulnerable man serving as a chief soldier of the then ruler of Lampang City. In a vital fight against Burmese soldiers at the Pratu Pha gate, he was stabbed to death while standing against the hillside and holding swords. The Burmese soldiers were frightened by such a fight so that they decided not to attack Lampang City. Thus, the villagers had faith in him and established a shrine for worshipping his spirit. The shrine has become a place of worship of the people of Lampang.

Khai Pratu Pha Archaeological Site (แหล่งโบราณคดีค่าย
ประตุม้า)

Khai Pratu Pha Archaeological Site is located in the same area as the Chaopho Pratu Pha Shrine on the Lampang-Ngao Road at Km 48, or the eastern cliff face of the limestone mountain. There are rock paintings acclaimed as the longest ones in Southeast Asia, and dating back more than 3,000 years. The paintings are divided into 7 groups. Some parts of them have already faded away, and only 1,872 pictures are left to be seen. Mostly, they depict hands, humans, articles, utensils, animals, plants, and symbolic signs. Furthermore, cemeteries, ancient human skeletons, and earthenware were excavated. Presently, there is a path for visitors to walk up and see the site. Located in the nearby area is the Pratu Pha Special Warfare Training Camp.

Pratu Pha Special Warfare Training Camp (ค่ายฝึก
การรบพิเศษ ประตุม้า)

Pratu Pha Special Warfare Training Camp is a military unit providing a forest trekking tour in the camp area and the surroundings. There is trekking training, introduction to living in a forest, artificial cliff climbing, camping, seeing views on the hilltop, and a guide service for a visit to the Khai Pratu Pha Archaeological Site. For further details, call Tel. 0 5424 7712, 0 5422 5941 ext. 3387, or address to PO Box 1, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Lampang 52000.

Tham Pha Thai National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติถ้ำผาไท)

Tham Pha Thai National Park covers an area of 758,750 rai of land. It features a complex of mountains with verdant forested land in the districts of Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Ngao, Mae Mo, and Chae Hom. The highest point is on Doi Mae Khwan at around 1,253 m above sea level. Water in the park area flows down to Maenam Wang (the Wang River) on the west side, and to Maenam Ngao (the Ngao River) on the east side which runs to merge with Maenam Yom (the Yom River) in the northern area of Amphoe Song, Phrae.

The average temperature here is approximately 26°C. The coolest weather comes in January. There is heavy rain during May to October. More than 50 species of bird are found; such as, Eurasian jay, emerald dove, thick-billed pigeon, pin-tailed pigeon, black-shouldered kite, etc. There are various insects; such as, butterflies, stem-boring grub, long-armed scarab beetle, click beetle, etc.

Places of Interest in the Park:

Tham Pha Thai (ถ้ำผาไท)

Tham Pha Thai is assumed to have been found by a hunter or a highway survey team. The large chamber inside the cave originates from a limestone mountain not less than nine million years old. The depth is around 1,150 m from the cave entrance. The park has installed an electric system to facilitate a walk to see plentiful stalagmites and stalactites within the cave. King Rama VII visited the cave in 1926 and his royal initials "Po Po Ro" were inscribed inside. Numerous bats live in the cave. Nearby caves are Tham Chon and Tham Suea which have ancient history and are accessible on foot from Tham Pha Thai.

Tham Chon (ถ้ำจวน)

Tham Chon is a small cave with three chambers each decorated with a curtain of stalactites. It has been told that it was a cave of thieves or 'Chon' in Thai.

Lom Phu Khiao (หล่มภูเขียว)

Lom Phu Khiao is a gigantic pool of water on the mountain, looking like a volcano's crater. It is so deep that the water looks green. There are many fish living in the pool. *To get there:* Drive along the route from Muban On for around 6 km.

Namtok Mae Chaem Fa or Namtok Tat Moei (น้ำตกแม่แจ่มฟ้า หรือ น้ำตกตาดเหมย)

Namtok Mae Chae Fa or Namtok Tat Moei is around 8 km. along the road from Mu 1, Ban Thung Hang, Tambon Thung Phueng, Amphoe Chae Hom. The waterfall has clear and clean water flowing in nine tiers. Each tier is beautiful with emerald green cascades, which is a specific feature of a waterfall on a limestone mountain.

Ban Huai Hok Pre-historic Paintings (ภาพเขียนประวัติศาสตร์ บ้านห้วยหก)

Ban Huai Hok Pre-historic Paintings depict a file of marching people. They are around 2,000-3,000 years old. Such red paintings belong to a nomadic society and are rarely found in Thailand. The painting site is around 3.5 km. from Muban Huai Hok, and accessible on foot.

Namtok Mae Ke (น้ำตกแม่แก้ว)

Namtok Mae Ke is around 18 km. from Ban Mae Ke in Amphoe Ngao. This large waterfall originates from Lam Huai Mae Ke (the Mae Ke Creek), rushing from the rock cliff. The beautiful cascades are seen among shady large trees.

Accommodation: The park provides a campsite and two houses for around 25 people. There is no restaurant. Visitors have to bring their own meals and sleeping gear. Contact can be made at Tel. 0 5422 0364.

To get there: Tham Pha Thai National Park is located on Highway 1 (Lampang-Chiang Rai Road) at Km 665, around 65 km. from Lampang town. Visitors can also follow the Phrae-Ngao-Chiang Rai Road and, before reaching Amphoe Ngao, take a left turn to Lampang for around 15 km. before reaching the park's headquarters.

Mueang Ngao Community Art Centre or Ban Chang Luang (ศูนย์ศิลปะชุมชนเมืองงาว หรือ บ้านจ้างหลวง (ข้างหลวง))

Mueang Ngao Community Art Centre or Ban Chang Luang is located at 33 Mu 9, Ban Khoi, Tambon Ban Rong. Founded by Khru Kham-ai Detduangta, the centre has woodcarvings made by the founder. The house where pieces of carved wood have been kept looks like an elephant, and almost all parts of it have been decorated harmoniously with artwork. The building was used for the display of woodcarvings made by Khru Kham-ai. Regretfully, the building was once burned and about 50-60 works of art were destroyed.

It is the founder's intention to use the place as an art teaching and training school, especially for woodcarving to generate income among the locals. The centre was allowed by the Ministry of Education to be established as an educational institution. Interested persons can call Tel. 0 5422 0380, 0 5436 5229, 08 1507 5782, 08 6420 4096 E-mail: salakhanyi@yahoo.com.

To get there: Take Highway 1 (Ngao-Phayao route) to Ngao town and drive further for around 20 km. The centre is on the right. The distance is around 103 km from Lampang town.

Amphoe Mae Mo

Lignite Mine (เหมืองลิกไนต์)

Lignite Mine is a source of coal discovered in 1917, with an amount of 630 million tonnes which are approximately 40 million years old. All the mining areas belong to the Royal Forest Department, covering around 20,000 rai of land. The coal can be used for approximately another 50 years. On the coal mining areas, there are several coal-fired power plants. Visitors are not allowed to the mining areas because of the hazard coming from explosive substances used in mining. However, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) has provided viewpoints in the form of small parks adorned with decorative and flowering plants, a panoramic view of the far below working backhoes can be seen.

Furthermore, the Lignite Coal Mine Study Centre Museum (Mae Moh Mine) gives geological knowledge about the mine, including the mine's history and electricity production technology. It is open on Tuesdays to Sundays, and closed on Mondays. Four rounds of admission are at 9.00 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.00 p.m., and 2.30 p.m. The area to the east of the mine which is a dumping ground for unwanted soil from mining has been transformed into a vast field of Mexican sunflowers which bloom around November to December.

In the area of the mine, EGAT has provided 14 bungalows at 600 Baht each, 20 rooms at 400 Baht each, a golf driving range, an 18-hole golf course, and a club. For further details, contact the Public Relations Department at Tel. 0 5425 2730, 0 5425 2735, 0 5425 2738

To get there: Take the Lampang-Den Chai Road for 10 km and turn left at the Pha Lat Junction toward the EGAT office for around 26 km. Alternatively, a Song Thaeo or minibus can be hired from the Boribun Market in Lampang town or at the Thai Osot Pharmacy Intersection on Thipphawan Road; the trip takes about 30 minutes.

Amphoe Sop Prap

Doi Chong National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติดอยจาง)

Doi Chong National Park has an area of approximately 207,500 rai of land in Lampang's Amphoe Sop Prap, Amphoe Thoen, and Amphoe Mae Phrik, and Lamphun's Amphoe Li. Along Highway 106 on the area between Lampang's Amphoe Thoen and Lamphun's Amphoe Li, visitors can admire a deciduous dipterocarp forest and a mixed deciduous forest densely growing on the roadsides. Particularly in the late cool season, this forested land will be even more beautiful with trees changing their colours before shedding their leaves in the dry

season. This is a deciduous forest that remains intact. There are several viewpoints on cliffs for seeing the sunrise and sunset. Furthermore, many orchids are found on the hill. Among them is 'Fa Mui' whose colour is more beautiful than that in other areas. The orchid flowers during October to January. From the park's headquarters, a route to the hilltop covers a distance of about 7 km. The fairly steep route requires a half-day uphill walk. Interested persons must contact the park's headquarters for a guide.

Doi Chong is the highest hilltop. The telecommunication station of the Royal Thai Army was constructed here and then dismantled when the radar station was established on the hilltop of Doi Inthanon. The park oversees the hilltop and some officials are stationed here every day. From the mountain ridge, views of vast rice fields in Amphoe Sop Prap and Amphoe Ko Kha can be seen. There are separate routes for mounting and descending the hill. It takes more than 5 hours to go up. The descent is very steep and mixed with gravel, passing the San Pa Kia area where Son Song Bai and Son Sam Bai pine trees are found more densely than other areas. This place is suitable for an overnight stay. Contact the park's headquarters for a guide. Visitors have to bring their own meals, tents, sleeping bags, and personal things. A two-day trip is suggested. Spend the first night at San Pa Kia. Stay on the hilltop for the second night, and climb down in the late morning of the next day. The mountain ridge is covered with an oak forest interspersed with pine trees, and the undergrowth is full of Krachiao (Curcuma) or Siam tulip whose pink blossoms can be seen during the early rainy season.

Places of Interest in the Park:

Pha Kan (ผากาน)

Pha Kan is around 2 km. from the hilltop of Doi Chong. It has a plumbing path. The route is suitable for bird-watching. Climbing this jagged limestone cliff needs much caution. It overlooks a forested area and a range of mountains stretching in the horizon. At the back, the Doi Chong hilltop can be seen above eye level.

Pa Mae Ap Viewpoints (จุดชมทิวทัศน์ป่าแม่อาบ)

Pa Mae Ap Viewpoints is on both sides of the Thoen-Li Road between Km 13 and 26.

Namtok Mae Nga Chang (น้ำตกแม่เงาช้าง)

Namtok Mae Nga Chang is a small waterfall around 12 m. high. It has water only in the rainy season. The waterfall is located in Tambon Na Yang, Amphoe Sop Prap, around 2 km. from the park's headquarters.

Namtok Tat Pu La (น้ำตกตาดปู่หล้า)

Namtok Tat Pu Lais a small two-tiered waterfall. It has water only in the rainy season. The waterfall is located in Tambon Na Yang, Amphoe Sop Prap, around 1 km from the park's headquarters.

Pha Khang (ผาช้าง)

Pha Khang is a small hill beside the Huai Mae Yong Reservoir, opposite the park's headquarters. The hill overlooks the reservoir and the park's headquarters against the backdrop of a complex of mountains.

In addition, some caves and waterfalls have been found, but not yet developed to be tourist attractions; such as, Namtok Huai Mae Pu, Namtok Huai Khang, Pha Yong, Tham Huai Daeng, Tham Kon Hoi, and Tham Mae Keng.

Accommodation: The park does not have any houses or restaurants. Only a campsite is on offer. To visit the park, visitors can bring their own tents and meals. Fresh food is available in Sop Prap town where there are some restaurants. A fresh food market opens in the early morning and in the evening. The park generates electricity for its own usage. Water used at the park comes from Lam Huai Mae Nga Chang. For more information, contact the Doi Chong National Park www.dnp.go.th

To get there: From Amphoe Mueang Lampang, take Highway 1 (Phahonyothin Road) southward for around 54 km. Turn right at the Sop Prap District Office to the Ban Lai-Ban Kaen Road of the Public Works Department. At Ban Na Mai Daeng, around 8 km. from Phahonyothin Road, turn left for another 7 km before arriving at the park's headquarters. The total distance is approximately 68 km.

Amphoe Thoen

Mae Wa National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติแม่วะ)

Mae Wa National Park was declared a national park on 18 November, 2000. Namtok Mae Wa originates from the park, which has an area of 368,125 rai or 589 sq. km, covering some districts in Lampang's Amphoe Thoen and Amphoe Mae Phrik and Tak's Amphoe Sam Ngao and Amphoe Ban Tak.

Geographically, it is a complex of high mountains, with Doi Ta Chi as the highest hilltop at approximately 1,027 m high above sea level. Forest conditions are different in areas of different heights; such as, mixed deciduous forest, deciduous dipterocarp forest, coniferous forest, and dry evergreen forest. The range of mountains features a plain strip stretching along the mountain ridge. There are large trees and an abundance of herbs, including a variety of orchids

and flowers. Here is also the land of biodiversity with fertile soil and forest, enabling it to be a habitat of various animals and plants. Most interestingly, there is a kind of lizard called 'Kingka Bin' (flying lizard) which is rarely seen nowadays. During August to November, the forest is most beautiful with colourful wild flowers, while the hilltop is blanketed with mist, and waterfalls and creeks are filled with rushing water.

Places of Interest in the Park:

Namtok Mae Wa (น้ำตกแม่วะ)

Namtok Mae Wa is located at Mu 3, Ban Nam Dip, Tambon Mae Wa. The waterfall is surrounded by high and sheer mountains. Doi Plae Luang is a source of the waterfall which flows to merge with the Wang River. It is a nine-tiered waterfall of which the beauty is different at each tier. A walking path leads up to the eighth tier only. The 700 m. route from the first to the fourth tiers is easy for walking. Then, it is sheerer until reaching the eighth tier, totalling 2.2 km. The ninth tier is named Tat Luang and approximately 1 m high. It requires cliff climbing from the eighth tier for some distance to reach the top tier. *To get there:* Follow Highway 1 (Phahonyothin Road) past Amphoe Mae Phrik to around Km 500, and take a turn at the junction toward the park's headquarters for another 6 km before reaching the park's Ranger Station Mo Wo. 1 (Namtok Mae Wa). The waterfall is around 500 m away.

In addition, there is a nature study trail to get through a mixed deciduous forest and a deciduous dipterocarp forest, and mount the mountain ridge past a viewpoint to arrive at the waterfall's eighth tier. The total distance is 3.8 km. It is suitable for seeing the forest changing its colour during the dry season.

Tham Nampha Pha Ngam (ถ้ำน้ำผานางาม)

Tham Nampha Pha Ngam is located in Ban Wang Samran, Tambon Phrabat Wang Tuang, Amphoe Mae Phrik. This gigantic limestone cave is very deep and complicated with winding ways. Inside, there is water going through it and beautiful stalactites and stalagmites.

Tham Phra Chedi (ถ้ำพระเจดีย์)

Tham Phra Chedi is located at Mu 3, Ban Nam Dip, Tambon Mae Wa, Amphoe Thoen. This medium limestone cave has chedi-shaped stalagmites on the inside floor with reservoir-like figures in tiers. The people here have developed the cave as a village tourist attraction. Located in the nearby area is Tham Chang and other tiny caves. These caves are around 3 km from Ban Nam Dip.



Horse-drawn Carriage

Accommodation: The Park has houses and tent service, contact Mae Wa National Park, Tambon Mae Wa (Mae Wa Post and Telegraph Office), Amphoe Thoen, Lampang 52230, Tel. 0 5429 2510, Bangkok Tel. 0 2562 0760 www.dnp.go.th

To get there: From Lampang town, take Highway 1 (Phahonyothin Road). After passing Amphoe Thoen for around 17 km or between Km 497-498, take a right turn beside the Mae Wa Witthaya School for around 5 km. Then, take a left turn to a concrete road heading for the park's headquarters which is near the village's reservoir. By bus, get off at the Mae Wa Police Box and take a motorcycle service to the park.

Mae Mok Reservoir (อ่างเก็บน้ำแม่หมอก)

Mae Mok Reservoir is located in Tambon Wiang Mok, around 50 km. from the entrance off the main road in Amphoe Thoen. It is a large scale reservoir under a royal project, covering an area of 10,000 rai, 2 km. wide and a dam crest of 1.9 km long. It has a natural atmosphere with shady verdant trees all along the way.

Mae Mok Reservoir serves as an earthen dam distributing water to Amphoe Thung Saliang in Sukhothai Province and Amphoe Thoen in Lampang for consumption and agriculture. The reservoir has houses for visitors. For further details, contact the Lampang Irrigation Project at Tel. 0 5422 7211-2, or the Lampang Provincial Administration Office at Tel. 0 5426 5014, Fax. 0 5426 5070.

EVENTS & FESTIVALS

Khantok Chang or Satok Chang Fair (งานขันโตกช้าง หรือ สะโตกช้าง) is held on the first Friday and Saturday in February of every year at the Thai Elephant Conservation Centre. The fair consists of two parts: elephant shows and banquet, and dinner together for all guests.



Salung Luang and Songkran Festival

Ceremonies to Worship City Pillars and to Bring Good

Luck for the City (งานพิธีบวงสรวงเสาหินหลักเมืองและสืบชะตาเมือง) are held in front of City Hall in February. This annual tradition having long been observed by the people of Lampang comprises Buddhist and Brahman rituals and the Phi Mot Phi Meng traditional dance to worship the ancestral spirits and bring in auspiciousness to the city.

Horse-drawn Carriage and Train Fair (งานรำลึกวันประวัติศาสตร์รถไฟ รถม้าลำปาง) is held at the Nakhon Lampang Railway Station from 28 March-2 April of every year, in commemoration of the first state train arriving at the station on 1 April, 1916. The event features an exhibition, Kat Mua (food market), and booths of OTOP products. Fair goers will wear clothes in the style of the old days, around 80 years ago when a horse-drawn carriage was introduced to Lampang. Importantly, a horse-drawn carriage service is available at the fair.

Salung Luang and Songkran Festival (งานแห่สลุงหลวงและสงกรานต์) is held during 12-14 April of every year. A beautifully decorated procession accompanied by a group of people dressed in the ancient Lanna style will carry a silver Salung Luang (large water-bowl) around town to receive water mixed with turmeric and Som Poi (Acacia concinna) from people to bathe Phra Kaeo Don Tao, the sacred Buddha image of the town, at Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang. During 13-14 April, there are activities: merit making and sand pagoda building at temples, scented water pouring onto the elderly's palms to ask for their blessings, water splashing, booths of products, and various forms of entertainment.

Pineapple Fair (งานวันสับประรด) is held in June. Activities include a contest of large pineapples, sales and a contest of processed pineapple products, and an annual pineapple beauty queen pageant.

Fish Eating Festival (งานเทศกาลกินปลา) is held in August. It features a fish exhibition, contests of beautiful fish and aquariums, and the sampling of various fish dishes.

Mae Mo Walk-Run Mini-half Marathon Races (งานเดิน-วิ่ง มินิมาราธอนแม่เมาะ) are held in early August at the lignite mine in Amphoe Mae Mo, Thailand's important source of lignite.

Long Sapao Chao Wiang Lakon Festival (งานประเพณี ล่องสะเปาจากเวียงละกอน) is held in November at Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang in Amphoe Ko Kha. Activities include a merit-making rocket procession, a contest of Mong Soeng or Pucha drum beating, a light and sound presentation in the late evening, and Khantok dinner.

Wiang Lakhon Festival (งานหลวงเวียงละกอน) is held before the Loi Krathong Day of every year at Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao and Wat Phrathat Lampang Luang. The event reflects history and customs of the people of Lampang. There is a procession of kitchenware offerings based on the traditional way. The procession is decorated with utensils such as mat, crockery, spoon, chair, and necessary things, as Buddhist offerings to be given to the temple.

Ceramic Fair (งานเซรามิกแฟร์) is held on the first Friday of December of every year in Amphoe Mueang Lampang. The event lasts for 10 days. A cultural procession is organised on the first day. Other activities include an exhibition, a contest of ceramic products, and sales of glazed ceramic products.

Flower Blooming day (งานวันดอกไม้บาน) is held on December at Thung Kwian Plantation. The activities are winter flower show, local food and products on sales, beauty contest, folk song singing contest.

Winter and Red Cross Fairs (งานฤดูหนาวและงานกาชาด) are held in December. There are booths of products at inexpensive prices from government agencies, state enterprises, and the private sector, a Lampang beauty queen pageant, and various forms of interesting folk plays and entertainment.

LOCAL PRODUCTS AND SOUVENIRS

Hand-woven Cloth (ผ้าทอมือ) In some villages, cloth is still woven by using a local loom and home-grown cotton dyed with

natural substances. Good species of cotton have been grown in Amphoe Chae Hom and Ban Thung Kwao in Amphoe Mueang Pan, where cloth with embossed motifs is mostly made. In Amphoe Mae Tha's Ban Luang, cloth with a design at one end is popularly woven. Furthermore, at the Ban Fai shop on Phahonyothin Road in Amphoe Mueang Lampang, there is a cloth-weaving factory and exquisite hand-woven cotton products are on sale.

Carved Wood (ไม้แกะสลัก) at the Ban Luk woodcarving village, Tambon Na Khrua, around 2 km from Amphoe Mae Tha. Most of the woodcarvings here are softwood of the rain tree which is carved into animal figures, such as elephant, horse, lion, deer, etc., and utensils in both small and large scales. This household industry has been passed down from the past.

Ceramics (เซรามิก) Lampang is the richest source of quality kaolin in Thailand. After being baked, the kaolin is very durable. Thus, there are factories of glazed ceramics along the roadsides toward town. Visitors can see the production process and select ceramic products at factories.

Sa Paper (กระดาษสา) is a famous local industry of Ban Nam Thong, so that it is called Nam Thong Sa paper. The paper is also produced at Ban Bo Haeo in Amphoe Hang Chat. Sa paper is made of Po Sa (paper mulberry), a kind of softwood having sticky tissue. It is made into various beautiful utensils and souvenirs, such as umbrella, lamp, candle stuffing, artificial flower, photo frame, bag, and made-to-order giveaways.

Horse-drawn Carriage Miniature (รถม้าขนาดเล็ก) is surely an impressive souvenir to the receiver. This delicate artwork is created with a labour of love. A movable carriage with a rider is decorated beautifully to resemble a real one.

Souvenirs are available at the clock tower five-way junction in front of Thetsaban 4 School on Rop Wiang Road, and in the Kat Muan Chai Market at the intersection toward Chiang Mai. Available in shops are bowls bearing the symbolic rooster of Lampang, horse-drawn carriage miniatures, pottery, and various ceramics. Shops of local clothes are mostly on Thip Chang Road and Boonyawat Road. A variety of foods; for instance, Naem Khelang (fermented pork) on Thip Chang Road, Naem Somsai on Pa Mai Road, Khaep Mu (crispy pork skin), Namphrik Num (green chilli dipping), Sai Ua (Northern-style sausage), Mu Yo (steamed pork bar), Khao Taen (crispy rice), etc., are available at the Ratsada Morning Market or the Atsawin Evening Market on Tha Khrao Noi Road.

SOUVENIR SHOPS

Ceramics

Ceramic Land Co., Ltd. (บริษัท เซรามิกแลนด์ จำกัด) 662 Mu 5
Tambon Phrabhat, Amphoe Mueang Lampang Tel. 0 5431 4073

Chawanthip Handicraft Co., Ltd. (บริษัท ขวาลทิพย์ แขนหัตถ์ จำกัด) 82 Phahonyothin Road, Amphoe Mueang Lampang Tel. 0 5421 7432 Fax. 0 5422 4080

Indra Outlet (อินทรา เอาท์เลท) 382 Wachirawut Damnoen Road
(Lampang-Den Chai route), Km 1, Tambon Phrabat, Amphoe Mueang
Lampang, Tel. 0 5431 5591-2, Fax. 0 5431 5593 www.indraoutlet.com
open daily from 9.00 a.m.-5.30 p.m

K.K. Ceramics (เค เค เซรามิก) 254 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon
Chomphu, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5421 8313, 0 5422 1580,
Fax. 0 5422 5589

Kittirot Ceramics (กิตติโรจน์ เซรามิก) 5/1 Mu 3, Ton Thong Chai
Road, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5421 8612, Fax. 0 5422 5712

Mee Silp Ceramic Co., Ltd. (บริษัท มีศิลป์เซรามิก จำกัด) 415 Mu 8
Tambon Pong Saen Thong, Amphoe Mueang Lampang Tel. 0 5422
6418, 0 5436 1100 Fax. 0 5435 2137

Phuet Phon (พืชผลเซรามิก) 62 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon
Chomphu, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5421 7432, Fax. 5422
4080

Pratima & Baralee Co., Ltd. (บริษัท ประติมา แอนด์ บราลี จำกัด) 59
Mu 4 Tambon Pong Yang Khok, Amphoe Hang Chat, Tel. 0 5436 7718,
08 9850 6497 Fax. 0 5436 7787 www.pratima-baralee.com

Quality Ceramic Co., Ltd. (บริษัท ควอลิตี้ เซรามิก จำกัด) 59 Mu
4 Tambon Pong Yang Khok, Amphoe Hang Chat, Tel. 0 5436 7718,
0 5436 6318 Fax. 0 5436 6319 www.qualityceramic.com

Saeng Arun (แสงอรุณ) 29 Na Kuam Nuea Road, Tambon Chomphu,
Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5422 2815-6, Fax. 0 5422 4815

Si Sawat Ceramics (ศรีสวัสดิ์ เซรามิก) 316 Mu 1, Phahonyothin
Road, Tambon Chomphu, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5422
5931-2 (bowls with the symbolic rooster)

Thai Ceramic Lampang Co., Ltd. (บริษัท ไทยเซรามิกลำปาง จำกัด)
592/1 Mu 12 Tambon Ton Thongchai, Amphoe Mueang Lampang Tel.
0 5422 6740 Fax. 0 5422 4730 www.thaiceramiclampang.com

Thai Sila Ceramic Co., Ltd. (บริษัท ไทยสิลา เซรามิก จำกัด) 251 Phra Chao Than Chai, Amphoe Mueang Lampang Tel. 0 5435 6155, 0 5435 6692-3

Cotton Cloth

Ban Fai (บ้านฝ้าย) 206/2 Mu 2, Phahonyothin Road (Lampang-Chiang Rai route), Tambon Phichai, Amphoe Mueang Lampang

Group of Weaving Naturally-dyed Cotton Cloth (กลุ่มทอผ้าฝ้ายย้อมสีธรรมชาติ) 53 Mu 11, Tambon Chae Son, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5426 3076, 08 9852 8895

Sompho (ซอมพอ) Upparat Road.

Naem (fermented pork)

Naem Khelang (แนมเขลางค์) 168 Thip Chang Road, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5421 7037

Naem Somsri (แนมสมศรี) 146 Pa Mai Road, Tambon Wiang Nuea, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5422 4061

Kun Chiang (Chinese pork sausage), Mu Yong (flossy pork), Mu Phaen (crispy pork slices)

Lao Hua Ki (เล่าฮัวกี) 61 Prasan Maitri Road, Tambon Sop Tui, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5421 7489

Lao Hua Ki Chan (เล่าฮัวกีจัน) 67 Prasan Maitri Road, Tambon Sop Tui, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5422 3771

Tang Hiang Li (ตังเฮียงหลี) 57 Prasan Maitri Road, Tambon Sop Tui, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5421 7364

Thong Heng Ki (ทองเฮงกี) 63-65 Prasan Maitri Road, Tambon Sop Tui, Amphoe Mueang Lampang, Tel. 0 5422 3687

Miscellaneous

Rom Chat Group of Handicrafts (กลุ่มร่มฉัตรหัตถกรรม) Tambon Hang Chat, Amphoe Hang Chat. Tel. 0 5426 9392 Products on sale here are made by villagers from various villages. These products are made of coconut shells and natural materials, and available in various forms; such as, ornaments, trinkets, large home decoration items, kitchen utensils, etc.

Chamnongsi Group of Leather Products (กลุ่มจำนงค์ศรีเครื่องหนัง) 31 Mu 1, Tambon Luang Nuea, Amphoe Ngao, Tel. 0 5432 9305. It is open from 8.00 a.m.-9.00 p.m. (Handbags, purses, and belts).

Kad Thung Kwian (ตลาดทุ่งเกวียน) Lampang-Chiang Mai route, Amphoe Hang Chat Tel. 0 5423 0976 offer local goods such as, local woven-cloth, Namphrik Num (green spicy dipping) Khaep Mu (crispy pork skin), Mu Yo (steamed pork bar), etc.

INTERESTING ACTIVITIES

City Tour by Horse-drawn Carriage

In the past, a horse-drawn carriage played a major role in the City of Lampang, and was commonly called a horse-drawn taxi. It is a kind of vehicle carrying passengers from the railway station to town, as well as taking postal parcels from the railway station to the post office. It also provided a shuttle service for school children, carried things for traders, and transferred sick people to hospital. Nowadays, the existing horse-drawn carriages are only used to serve visitors. The service station is in front of the old city hall and operates from 6.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. The service is also available in front of the Thip Chang Lampang Hotel, the Wiang Lakhon Hotel, and the Lampang Wiang Thong Hotel from 6.00 a.m.-11.00 p.m. The Lampang Association of Horse-drawn Carriages has designated two routes as follows:-

-Inner City Tour Route starts from Boonyawat Road and goes by the Wang River. Get on the carriage at the old city hall. The carriage takes a left turn to Thip Chang Road which is lined with old shophouses. Then, it takes a left turn at the T-junction of the Electricity Office and visitors will see the Wang River on the right parallel to the road. The carriage will pass the clock tower five-way junction which is considered as the town centre and visitors usually take a photo with the carriage here. Then, it heads for Boonyawat Road, a downtown district, which is flanked by modern buildings, and finally ends at the starting point. The trip takes about 20 minutes for 150 Baht.

-Outer City Tour Route starts from the old city hall and goes on the same line as the inner route to the Electricity Office T-junction. Then, the carriage goes straight along Wang Khwa Road parallel to the Wang River. It passes Ban Bakao, the old wooden house, on the left and the Khelang Nakhon Public Park. After that, it takes a left turn to pass Atsawin Market, an entertainment venue active at night on Tha Khrao Noi Road, and the clock tower five-way junction before entering Boonyawat Road and ending at the starting point. The trip takes about 40 minutes for 200 Baht.

-Charter Service by Hour: Visitors can select their own route; such as, to see the Wang River on the Ratsadaphisek Bridge, visit Sao Nak House, and other temples, pay homage to Luangpho Kasem Khemmako, etc.

Another route is to Talat Chin or the Chinese Market on Talat Kao Road, a trade road in the past, where historical shophouse buildings remain on both of the roadsides. Some of the old houses boast beautiful pieces of wooden fretwork. The railway station located in an ancient building is also on the route. Visitors can take photos at the clock tower of the five-way junction and purchase ceramic items in front of Thetsaban 4 School near the clock tower.

For those who are interested in the making of horse-drawn carriages, there are many villages which are the original places, such as Ban Wang Mo, Ban Tha Khrao Noi, Ban Si Bunrueang, Ban Na Kuam Nuea, and Ban Na Kuam Tai, where visitors can find horse-drawn carriages with folk riders.

Golf Course

EGAT Mae Mo Lampang (กฟผ.แม่เมาะลำปาง) Tel. 0 5425 4970 (18 holes)

Khelang (เขลางค์) Tel. 0 5422 8464 (8 holes)

Lampang Driving Range (ลำปางไดรฟ์วิ่งเรนจ์) 100/4 Mu 6 Tambon Bo Haew, Amphoe Mueang Lampang Tel. 0 5431 3666, 08 1783 7810

Mae Mo Golf Course (แม่เมาะกอล์ฟ คอร์ต) 193 Amphoe Mae Mo, Tel. 0 5425 4095.

Example of Tour Programme

Linking Lampang with Nearby Provinces of Phrae and Nan (Depart from Bangkok by plane).

Day 1

Morning	Depart from the airport.
Noon	Arrive at the Lampang Airport. Have lunch (Khao Soi or curry noodles) Check in.
Afternoon	Visit Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao, Wat Si Rong Mueang, and Wat Chedi Sao Lang, and pay tribute to the wax image of Luangpho Kasem Khemmako at Susan Trai Lak (the Cemetery of Three Characteristics.)
Evening	City tour by horse-drawn carriage. Dinner by the Wang River.

Day 2

Morning	Breakfast (Kuai Chap Sathani Rot Fai or noodle soup with pig innards). See elephant shows at the Thai Elephant Conservation Centre, Amphoe Hang Chat. Back to Lampang town and drop by to purchase ceramics and souvenirs.
Noon	Lunch in town.
Afternoon	Depart for Phrae. Visit the ancient cloth museum in Amphoe Long and the village of 'Tin Chok' traditional cloth.
Evening	Arrive in Phrae and check in. City tour by 'Sam Lo' or pedal tricycle. Dinner.

Day 3

Morning	Breakfast at the morning market in Phrae town. Pay homage to the Phrathat (the Lord Buddha's relics) at Wat Phrathat Cho Hae and Wat Phrathat Chom Chaeng. Visit 'Ban Phrathap Chai,' a teak house.
Noon	Lunch in town.
Afternoon	Depart for Nan. Drop by to visit a village in Thung Hong where Mo Hom or indigo-dyed shirts are made. Visit 'Phae Mueang Phi' (the soil erosion phenomenon.)
Evening	Arrive in Nan and check in. Dinner by the Nan River.

Day 4

Morning	Visit Wat Phumin, Wat Chang Kham, and the Nan Museum. Proceed to Tha Wang Pha. See mural paintings at Wat Nong Bua. Visit the Thai Lue village of Nong Bua.
Noon	Lunch in Amphoe Tha Wang Pha.
Afternoon	Return to the accommodation and prepare to depart. Go to the Nan Airport. Travel back to Bangkok

Note: The tour programmes can be changed accordingly.

FACILITIES IN LAMPANG

Accommodations

(Note: The room rates mentioned in this brochure may be changed without notice. Please ask for current information from each hotel before making reservation.)

Amphoe Mueang Lampang

9 Mituna (๙ มิถุนา) 285 Boonyawat Road, Tambon Suandok (Tel: 0 5421 7438, 0 5422 2261), 48 rooms: 200-650 baht

Arunsak (อรุณศักดิ์) 90/9 Boonyawat Road, Tambon Suandok (Tel: 0 5421 7344, 0 5421 7532), 23 rooms: 220-350 baht

Asia Lampang (เอเชียลำปาง) 229 Boonyawat Road, Tambon Suandok (Tel: 0 5422 7844-7 Fax: 0 5422 4436), 71 rooms: 490-700 baht

Ban Khun Mae (บ้านขุนแม่) 336 Charoen Prathet Road, Tambon Wiang Nua (Tel: 0 5422 8229, 0 5422 7101), 24 rooms: 400-700 baht

Choktawi Mansion (โชคทวี แมนชั่น) 539 Ropwiang Road, Tambon Suandok (Tel: 0 5422 2548, 0 5432 2652, 08 1387 5096), 50 rooms: 220-350 baht

J.B. Park (เจ.บี.ปาร์ค) 285 Mu 14 Tambon Phichai, Phahonyothin Road, k.m. 9 (Tel: 0 5422 1666, 0 5433 4795 Fax: 0 5422 2271) 14 houses, 24 rooms: 600-2,500 baht

Khelang Nakhon (เขलगค์นคร) 18 Suandok Road (Tel: 0 5422 6137, 0 5422 2847 Fax: 0 5422 6138), 72 rooms: 180-600 baht

Kim (คิม) 168 Boonyawat Road, Tambon Suandok near Suandok Temple (Tel: 0 5421 7588, 0 5421 7721 Fax: 0 5422 6929), 40 rooms: 350 baht

Kim City (คิมซิตี) 274/1 Chatchai Road (Tel: 0 5431 0238-40 Fax: 0 5422 6635), 70 rooms: 400-900 baht

Lampang River Lodge (ลำปาง ริเวอร์ ลอดจ์) 330 Mu 11, Tambon Chomphu, Lampang Klang Village (Tel: 0 5433 6640-1, Bangkok Tel: 0 2642 5497, 0 2247 5373 Fax: 0 5425 0052), www.riverkwaifloatel.com, 60 rooms: 2,500-3,900 baht

Lampang Wiengthong (ลำปางเวียงทอง) 138/109 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Suandok (Tel: 0 5422 5801-2, 0 5422 4120 Fax: 0 5422 5803) www.lampangwiengthonghotel.com, 230 rooms: 600-3,500 baht

M. R. Palace (เอ็มอาร์ พาเลซ) 5/2 Montri Road (Tel: 0 5422 7912, 0 5422 5357, 0 5422 7228 Fax: 0 5431 9046), 41 rooms: 490-890 baht

Phin (พิน) 8 Suandok Road (Tel: 0 5422 1509, 0 5432 2283-4 Fax: 0 5432 2286), 58 rooms: 550-1,200 baht

RegentLodgeLampang (เรเจนท์ลอดจ์ลำปาง) 279/3 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Huawiang (Tel: 0 5432 3388, 0 5432 2711-5 Fax: 0 5432 3393), www.regentthailand.com, 75 rooms: 550-690 baht

Riverside Guesthouse (ริเวอร์ไซด์ เกสต์เฮาส์) 286 Taladkao Road (Tel: 0 5422 7005 Fax: 0 5432 2342), 18 rooms: 250-950 baht

Romsithong (ร่มศรีทอง) 142 Boonyawat Road, Tambon Suandok (Tel: 0 5421 7054, 0 5432 2032 Fax: 0 5432 2033), 31 rooms: 200-500 baht

Sakol (สากล) 129/9-10 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Soptui (Tel: 0 5421 7573), 40 rooms: 160-390 baht

Somnuek Mansion (สมนึกแมนชั่น) 111 Soi Sinkuson, Ropwiang Road (Tel: 0 5432 3317-26 Fax: 0 5422 4363), 135 rooms: 300-500 baht

Srisa-Nga (ศรีสง่า) 213-215/1-5 Boonyawat Road (Tel: 0 5421 7070, 0 5421 7811), 33 rooms: 100-180 baht

Thipchang (ทิพย์ช้าง) 54/22 Thakraonoi Road, Tambon Soptui (Tel: 0 5422 6501-6 Fax: 0 5422 5362), www.tipchanghotel.com, 130 rooms: 700-1,600 baht

Wienglakor (เวียงลคอร) 138/35 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Suandok (Tel: 0 5422 4470-1, 0 5431 6430-5 Fax: 0 5431 6427, Bangkok: Tel: 0 2248 4581-5 Fax: 0 2641 8565), www.wienglakor.com 100 rooms: 1,000-3,000 baht

Accommodations around Kiu Lom Dam (ที่พักบริเวณเขื่อนกิ่วลม)

Ko Wangkaew Resort and Phae Wang Kaew (เกาะวังแก้ว รีสอร์ท & แพวังแก้ว) in Kiu Lom Dam 91 Trokfaifakao, Montri Road (Tel: 0 5422 3733, 0 5432 5645, 08 9854 1293), www.wangkaewresort.com, E-mail: reservation@wangkaewresort.com, 18 rooms: 800-2,500 baht

Phae Chao Khuean-Kiu Lom Resort (แพชาวเขื่อน-กิ่วลม รีสอร์ท) 187 Mu 2 Tambon Phichai (Tel: 0 5433 4393 08 9263 6897), 10 houses: 500-1,500 baht, if 6 persons up: 800 baht/person (Boat rentals 50 baht/ person/ hours)

Amphoe Mueang Pan

Chaeson Fay Come Resort (แจ้ซ้อนฝ้ายคำ รีสอร์ท) 332 Mu 11 Tambon Jaeson (Tel: 08 1993 6395, 08 1202 0365), 9 houses: 1,000-3,500 baht

Jaeson Hill Resort (แจ้ซ้อน ฮิลล์ รีสอร์ท) 439 Mu 11, Tambon Jaeson (Tel: 08 1289 3503 Fax: 0 5432 7205) 6 houses, 10 rooms (5 small houses for 8 persons, big house for 30 persons): 600-2,400 baht, 100 baht/person for a group of 20 pax.

Raiyachaeson Resort (ไร่ห้วยแจ้ซ้อน รีสอร์ท) 212 Mu 11, Tambon Jaeson (Tel: 0 5426 3048, 0 5422 1564 Fax: 0 5426 3048), www.raiyachaeson.com, 12 houses: 800-3,500 baht

Thararin Mountain Ville Resort (ธารารินเทร่ มาเท่น วิลล์) 353 Mu 11 en route to Chaeson National Park, Tambon Jaeson (Tel: 08 7192 7785, 08 1733 3611, 08 9145 6767) www.thararin.com, 20 rooms: 1,500-2,000 baht

Amphoe Thoen

Lanna Nakhon (ล้านนานคร) 385/3 Mu 7 Bandonchai, Tambon Lomrat (Tel: 0 5429 1493, 0 5429 2141 Fax: 0 5429 1613), 52 rooms: 200-500 baht

Nakhon Thoen (นครเถิน) 187/5 Mu 7 Asia (Lampang-Tak route) (Tel: 0 5429 1370-2 Fax: 0 5429 1998), 38 rooms: 250-500 baht

Restaurants

Amphoe Mueang Lampang

Ban Fai (บ้านฝ้าย) 206/2 Mu 2, Phaholyothin Road, Tambon Phichai, Tel: 0 5433 5238

Ban Khamwan (บ้านคำหวาน) 96 Suandok Road, Tel: 0 5422 2399 (Thai Northern style food)

Ban Ploi (บ้านพลอย) next to Lampang Commercial School, Super Highway to Chiang Mai, Tel: 0 5425 1200 (A la carte Thai food)

Ban Rim Nam (บ้านริมน้ำ) 328 Thipchang Road, Tel: 0 5422 1861 (Thai Northern style, Western food)

Huean Chomwang (เหือนชมวัง) Taladkao Road, Tel: 0 5422 2845 (Thai Northern style food)

Kaeng Ron (แกงร้อน) Prachaotanchai Road, Tel: 0 5421 8639

Kokiaw Kaiyang (โกเกียวก้อย่าง) 260/74 Thakraonoi Road, Tel: 0 5421 8026

Mae Hae (แม่เห่) 1017 Upparat Road, Tel: 0 5422 1904 (Northern food)

Namo Le Café (นโม เลอ คาเฟ่) 178 Mu 1 Tambon Pong Saen Tong, Tel: 0 5432 5888, 08 6657 8901

North Seafood Restaurant (ภัตตาคารนอร์ท ซีฟู้ด) 359/2 Chatchai Road, Tambon Suan Dok, Tel: 0 5432 3029

O-Cha Wattana (โอชาวัฒนา) 136/34-35 Phahonyothin Road, opp. Khelang Nakhon Hospital Tel: 0 5422 1153, 0 5421 8093 (Chinese Food)

Phon Narai (พณารายณ์) Ropwiang Road, Tel: 0 5422 1110 (Grilled Duck or pork in the sauce with rice, Suki)

Regent Lodge (เรจินท์ ลอดจ์) 279/3 Phahonyothin Road, Tambon Huawiang, Tel: 0 5432 3388 (Halal food)

Riverside (ริเวอร์ไซด์) Thipchang Road, Tel: 0 5422 1861 (Northern style, Western food)

Ruean Phae (เรือนแพ) 270 Soi Rueanphae, behind Television Station Channel 8, Phahonyothin Road (Lampang-Chiangrai Super Highway, k.m. 649-650), Tambon Huawiang, Tel: 0 5422 6979 (A la carte Thai food)

USEFUL CALLS

Provincial Public Relations	Tel: 0 5426 5061, 0 5426 5077
Provincial Hall	Tel: 0 5426 5014, 0 5426 5070
Lampang Municipal Office	Tel: 0 5423 7237
Khelang Nakhon-Ram Hospital	Tel: 0 5422 5100-3, 0 5435 2572
Lampang Hospital	Tel: 0 5422 3625-31, 0 5422 3623
Police Station	Tel: 0 5421 7017
Post Office	Tel: 0 5432 3497
Highway Police	Tel: 1193
Tourist Police	Tel: 1155
Meteorological Department	Tel: 1182
Telephone Inquiries	Tel: 1133
Lampang Travel Information	Tel: 0 5421 8823, 0 5422 6810
Lampang Tourism Associations	Tel: 0 5431 8809, 0 5422 1813

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS

TOURISM AUTHORITY OF THAILAND

HEAD OFFICE

1600 New Phetchaburi Road, Makkasan

Ratchathewi, Bangkok 10400

Tel: 0 2250 5500 (120 numbers)

Fax: 0 2250 5511

E-mail: info@tat.or.th

Website: www.tourismthailand.org

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND SPORTS

4 Ratchadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok 10100

8.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. everyday

TAT CHIANG MAI

105/1 Chiang Mai-Lamphun Road,

Amphoe Mueang Chiang Mai, Chiang Mai 50000

Tel: 0 5324 8604, 0 5324 8607, 0 5324 1466

Fax: 0 5324 8605

www.tatchiangmai.org

E-mail: tatchmai@tat.or.th

Areas of Responsibilities: Chiang Mai, Lamphun, Lampang

Updated

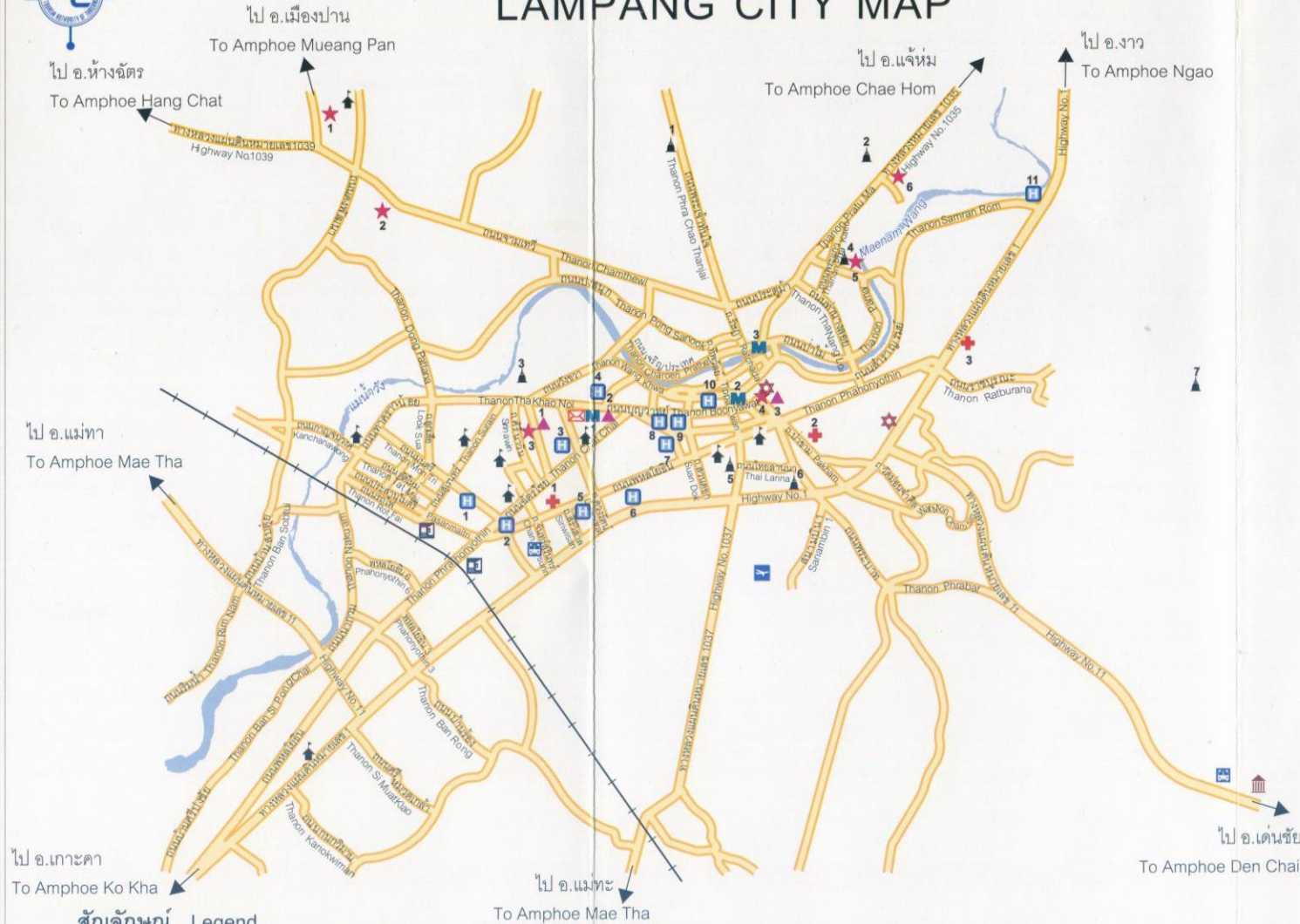
February 2009

MEMO





แผนที่ตัวเมืองลำปาง LAMPANG CITY MAP



สัญลักษณ์ Legend



ศาลากลางจังหวัด City Hall



โรงเรียน School



สนามบิน Airport



สถานีขนส่ง Bus Terminal



สถานีรถไฟ Railway Station



ไปรษณีย์ Post Office



สถานีตำรวจ Police Station



ถนน Road



แหล่งน้ำ, แม่น้ำ Stream, River



ทางรถไฟ Railway

1 .5 0 กิโลเมตร

Kilometers

H โรงแรม Hotel

- 1 โรงแรมเอ็มอาร์ พาเลซ M R Palace Hotel
- 2 โรงแรมสากุล Sakol Hotel
- 3 โรงแรมคิมซิตี Kimcity Hotel
- 4 โรงแรมทิพย์ช้าง Thipchang Hotel
- 5 โรงแรมลำปางเวียงทอง Lampang Wiangthong Hotel
- 6 โรงแรมเวียงลคอร Wienglakor Hotel
- 7 สมเน็ก แมนชั่น Somnuek Mansion
- 8 โรงแรม 9 มิถุนา 9 Mituna Hotel
- 9 โรงแรมเขลางค์นคร Khelang Nakhon Hotel
- 10 โรงแรมร่มศรีทอง Romsithong Hotel
- 11 ริเวอร์ไซด์ เกสต์เฮาส์ Riverside Guesthouse

วัด Temple (Wat)

- 1 วัดพระเจ้าทันใจ Wat Phra Chao Than Jai
- 2 วัดเจดีย์ขาวหลัง Wat Chedi Sao Lang
- 3 วัดศรีรองเมือง Wat Si Rong Mueang
- 4 วัดพระแก้วดอนเต้าสุชาดาราม Wat Phra Kaeo Don Tao Suchadaram
- 5 วัดศรีชุม Wat Si Chum
- 6 วัดไชยมงคล Wat Chai Mongkhon
- 7 วัดมอนพญาแช่ Wat Mon Phaya Chae

+ โรงพยาบาล Hospital

- 1 โรงพยาบาลเขลางค์นคร-ราม Khelangnakhon-Ram Hospital
- 2 โรงพยาบาลจังหวัดลำปาง (โรงพยาบาลศูนย์ภาคเหนือ) Lampang Hospital
- 3 โรงพยาบาลค่ายสุรศักดิ์มนตรี Surasakmontri Hospital

M ตลาด Market

- 1 ตลาดเทศบาล 2 (ตลาดอัสวิน) Municipal 2 Market (Assawin Lampang Local Market)
- 2 ตลาดราชวงศ์ Ratchawong Market
- 3 ตลาดริ้วภาหรือตลาดหัวขัว Talat Ratsada or Talat Hua Khua

▲ สถานที่สำคัญ Places

- 1 วิทยาลัยเทคนิคลำปาง Lampang Technical College
- 2 สำนักงานเทศบาลนครลำปาง Lampang Municipal Office
- 3 มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์ วิทยาเขตลำปาง Thammasat University Lampang Campus

★ แหล่งท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- 1 ลำปางรักษาสุนไทร Lampang Herb Conservation Group
- 2 สวนสาธารณะหนองกระเทียม Nong Krathing Public Park
- 3 สวนเฉลิมพระเกียรติ จังหวัดลำปาง Suan Chaloem Prakiat Lampang
- 4 ศาลหลักเมือง City Pillar Shrine
- 5 พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานลานนาจังหวัดลำปาง Lampang Lanna Museum
- 6 สถานปฏิบัติธรรม-มนตพ หลวงพ่อเกษม เขมโก สำนักสุสานไตรลักษณ์ Dharma Practice Place and Mondop Luangpho Kasem Khemmako of the Cemetery of Three Characteristics



Information by: TAT Chiang Mai

Tourist Information Division (Tel. 0 2250 5500 ext. 2141-5)

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Wat Si Chum

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TOURIST HOTLINE

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E-mail : info@tat.or.th